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MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1795

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ARMED FORCES

LIEUTENANT RISKS LIFE TO PREVENT INJURY TO SUBORDINATE

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jun 83 p 2

[Article, published under the heading "People and Fortunes," by Col B. D'yachenko: "Four Seconds"]

[Text] The sound of explosions and the smell of gunpowder hung over the firing range, giving the appearance of a real battlefield. The southern sun was blindingly bright, and far off in the distance, beyond the dusty haze, snowcapped mountains gleamed white. The company was conducting combat grenade throwing drills. The young soldiers performed with precision, confidence, and cool efficiency. It was evident they had practiced a great deal. Soldiers are not taken out to the firing line without days of thorough, preliminary training.

The young soldiers initially fired assault rifles, and then, slinging the assault rifle to the left shoulder, pulled a grenade out of their pouch, removed the pin, and heaved! An explosion resounded after 4 seconds.

Lieutenant Kiselev, company deputy commander for political affairs, closely monitored the soldiers' grenade throwing. From a distance they all looked alike. Field shirts with collars turned back, and olive drab campaign hats. But he, a political worker, knew more than anybody else how much energy and tactfulness must be expended for yesterday's seniors, lads from secondary technical schools and vocational schools to become genuine fighting men, to acquire firm determination, to be permeated with awareness of their great citizen's responsibility for their military labor.

Pvt Ergali Nurtazin was rapidly approaching the grenade throwing point, beyond which hung a fragment-tattered yellow cloud of dust. Slinging his assault rifle onto his left shoulder, he withdrew a grenade from the pouch, pulled the pin, and cocked his arm. Suddenly he transferred the grenade to his left hand, turned toward the officer and... froze.

"Throw it!" shouted Kiselev, and the lieutenant realized from the look of confusion in the soldier's eyes that he would not throw the grenade.

Less than 4 seconds remained before the grenade would explode....

The officer reacted instantly, running toward the soldier.

He knocked the grenade out of his hands but was unable to toss it away: 4 seconds had elapsed.

An orange flame enveloped Lieutenant Kiselev's eyes....

The bleeding officer was carried by armored personnel carrier directly from the firing range to the medical battalion. He was seriously wounded -- more than 100 fragments had torn into his body. The lieutenant was placed on the operating table. Three surgeons worked on him simultaneously. After they were finished, everything possible was done to get the seriously wounded officer to the district military hospital as quickly as possible. GAI [State Automotive Inspection] officers cleared the highway in the path of the ambulance, and traffic was halted for several minutes along the avenues of Alma-Ata: the vehicle bearing the red cross was given the green light the entire way.

Clinical death ensued at the hospital. The lieutenant's heart stopped beating. Surgeon Grigoriy Gavrilovich Tishchenko made one last attempt to revive him, injecting adrenaline directly into his heart.

Aleksandr Kiselev recalled: "I recovered consciousness at one thirty in the morning. I had no idea where I was. All around were white walls, softly lit. A nurse approached me. I asked: 'Where am I?' She did not reply, but summoned a doctor. He pulled a chair up to my bed and began asking simple questions: what was my name, where was I born.... I answered his questions and could see from his eyes that the answers pleased him. I later learned that the doctors had wanted to know whether the clinical death had not irreversibly affected my brain. The following day I found out that I had no hands...."

He was only in his 24th year at the time. What kind of future would he have? This question tormented him day and night. Everybody -- doctors, nurses, and patients from the adjoining wards -- were extremely kind to him. When his condition began to improve, they brought him books and flowers.

The newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reported Lieutenant Kiselev's courageous deed. Letters flooded the hospital. One of the first messages he received was a tape from his alma mater, the Novosibirsk Higher Military Political Combined-Arms School in the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution. He heard the voices of the school's commanding officer, his company commander, cadets, and instructors. They greeted him with touching warmth and told him that they had faith in him and were proud of him....

And the letters kept coming -- from war veterans and Pioneers, from military personnel, from acquaintances, and from total strangers. "My husband was killed; I have my two sons left, who will become officers. I read about your courageous deed and your misfortune in the newspaper. Remember: our home is your home." These lines were from a letter to Aleksandr Kiselev from Lyudmila Petrovna Zubasheva. He learned from letters about the difficult life of Paul Kamm. During the Great Patriotic War he had caught cold during performance of a combat mission and had fallen ill; he could not control his arms or legs. Confined to his bed, he practiced for 7 years until he succeeded in making his first drawing. Today Paul Kamm is a famous Estonian painter. Letters related to him the

courage and fortitude of Kazakh SSR People's Actor Kenenbay Kozhabekov of Alma-Ata. Hit in the spine by a bandit's bullet, his legs became paralyzed. Although unable to walk, he is continuing to work in the movie industry, working furiously and selflessly.

The letters gave encouragement, thanked him, inquired about how he was feeling, and urged him not to give in. He very much wanted to answer personally each and every letter. He asked that a ring of rubber be made, with two holes, and that a ball-point pen be inserted. Donning the ring on his bandaged arm, he tried to write, and realized what a long process it would be before he could draw letters of the alphabet on paper and not a scrawl.

He had to relearn a great deal from the ground up. That which previously had seemed simple and routine today required great effort and caused him pain -- and not only physical pain.

He read a great deal in the hospital. He was rereading Nikolay Ostrovskiy, Boris Polevoy, and Vladislav Titov. He was particularly moved by a book about Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Vasily Stepanovich Petrov. He gazed at the photograph of a man who, losing his arms during the war, continued commanding an artillery regiment, and later, promoted to general officer, held high command positions in the army, and it seemed that the deep creases in that courageous face were telling him, Lieutenant Kiselev, more than all the words in the book itself. All kinds of misfortunes occurred at the front. People would be carried out of battle or the sites of bombing raids without arms and without legs. People adapt; life goes on. The entire question is: what kind of life?

He was promoted to the next rank. Col Gen M. Popkov, a member of the district military council, came to see him. They had a long talk, the young officer and the former combat commander, a combat veteran and highly experienced army political worker. Only the two of them know what they talked about. But toward the end of the visit the general became gripped by emotion and asked without ceremony and in a fatherly manner: "What do you want, my son?"

Kiselev replied laconically: "I want to remain in the Armed Forces, as a political worker."

Lieutenant Kiselev's request was reported to USSR Minister of Defense MSU D. F. Ustinov and Chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy Army Gen A. A. Yepishev. It was decided to grant his request.

When he left the hospital he already knew that he was being allowed to remain in the military. The bidding farewell to hospital personnel moved one to tears. The people who had brought him back to life would forever be like kin to him -- doctors G. Tishchenko, A. Kuz'min, A. Pozdeyev, V. Kurlov, nurses, and hospital attendants. They generously shared with him their heartfelt warmth and even their blood -- there was a critical moment when Kiselev needed an immediate blood transfusion.

Soon thereafter, on one quiet, sunny, fall day, the entire garrison at which Senior Lieutenant Kiselev was stationed was mustered into formation to welcome

him. Sasha's father, Sergey Petrovich, had come from Khabarovsk. He had had some rough times. Shortly before the grenade exploded and seriously injured his son, Sasha's mother had died tragically....

The senior lieutenant approached the stand together with his father. He stood at attention and reported ready for duty, as the regulations prescribe. There then rang out in the ensuing silence the voice of the then commander of the Red-Banner Central Asian Military District, Army Gen P. Lushev, who read aloud an ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet: "Lieutenant Kiselev, Aleksandr Sergeyevich, is hereby awarded the Order of the Red Star for courage and valor displayed in the performance of his military duty."

He wanted to return with his father to Khabarovsk, to his home town, where his older sister and friends from school were waiting for him, but he was urgently summoned to Leningrad. Special prostheses had been made for him. Complex microsurgery was needed in order to adjust them and get them operating. New trials awaited him.

One can encounter on the streets of Moscow an officer of modest stature and athletic bearing, wearing a ribbon bar and the highest Komsomol decoration -- "Komsomol Badge of Honor" on his chest. He has an alert, unsmiling gaze, dark mustache, and barely noticeable marks of a past wound on his face. Captain Kiselev is in his second year of study in the military education science department at the Military Political Academy imeni V. I. Lenin, and he is doing a fine job with his studies. Maj V. Popenkov, secretary of the department of studies party bureau, has the following to say about him: "He is our youngest, but he is extremely conscientious and is highly self-demanding. He has never come to a seminar poorly prepared. I admire his persistence and courage. Captain Kiselev has never received a mark lower than A. We took a field trip to the Central Museum of the USSR Armed Forces. We saw a display on Kiselev, with his notebook and Sam Browne belt riddled with grenade fragments...."

Having made arrangements in advance, I met Kiselev in front of his building. He had dropped the key to his apartment in front of the door. My first inclination was to go to his assistance. A calm voice stopped me: "That's all right. I can do it."

Kiselev's bachelor apartment was clean and comfortable; shelves were lined with books.

What had happened at the firing range?

"It seems that the soldier was a southpaw," explained Kiselev. "Nurtazin carefully concealed this fact from his comrades out of embarrassment. He tried to do everything with his right hand, and even threw inert grenades with the right, like all the others. But at a moment of maximum stress he subconsciously transferred the live grenade from his right hand into his left, more skillful hand and, realizing that he had done differently from the way he had been taught, he became confused. He released the striker lever. It would explode within seconds and, quite honestly, I didn't even have time to think about myself. I ran over to save the lad....

"At a get-together at a vocational school I was asked: 'Could you have been protected by a steel helmet, or run back and taken shelter in a foxhole?' I replied that even in combat, when everybody has commenced a charge, one can sit things out in a foxhole. I did not go into detail on what this is called.... Anyway, I acted as duty required."

He abruptly fell silent. By his tone it was clear that he considered further conversation on this topic inappropriate. The thought came to me that Aleksandr Kiselev's deed covered not only those 4 seconds....

3024

CSO: 1801/409

ARMED FORCES

REQUIREMENTS GIVEN FOR BECOMING WARRANT OFFICER

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial reply article: "I Want to Be a Warrant Officer, From Our Mailbag"]

[Text] Dear Editors! This fall I complete my regular enlistment in the Soviet Army. I have enjoyed very much working my military occupation specialty as aircraft mechanic and would like to remain within the ranks of the Air Force. I want to become a warrant officer. But to do this I understand you have to study in a special school. Please tell me about the schools for warrant officers.

Junior Sergeant G. Semenov

Our correspondent Lieutenant Colonel A. Andryushkov has asked Colonel Ye. Maslov, senior officer, Warrant Officer Department, Main Personnel Directorate, to reply to this reader's inquiry.

"The introduction of the institution of warrant officer," Yevgeniy Vasil'yevich pointed out, "was an important event in the life of the Soviet Armed Forces.

"Judging from his letter, Junior Sergeant Semenov already well knows that the warrant officer's place is in the combat formation, and first and foremost where our men are forging their mastery of fighting skills. But those who have decided to dedicate themselves to the defense of the motherland in this position must first measure up to requirements our party has imposed upon this category of military cadre, have thorough political and specialized professional knowledge and have mastered the methodologies involved in training and educating subordinates. Now to acquire this knowledge and know-how, our future warrant officers go through a course of training in special schools.

"These schools have as a rule been set up in districts, groups of forces and fleets.

"Students will go through one of two courses of training, comrade Semenov. Training for warrant officers for positions such as platoon leader, senior company technician etc., whose duties will involve training and educating personnel and operating weapons and equipment, lasts longer than for others.

"People occasionally ask us if a soldier can be sent to warrant officer school against his wishes. No. For training as warrant officers we accept volunteers from among first-termers, reenlistees and those liable for military service up to 30 years of age, who have secondary education and whose moral, political and professional qualities and health measure up to requirements imposed for service in the particular service of the Armed Forces and branch of this service. CPSU members and candidate members no older than 25 will be accepted for training for Komsomol positions.

"Service members who have served at least one year of active military duty on their regular enlistment can be assigned to schools with an extended course of training, whereas to schools having shorter training courses they can be reassigned within 5 months prior to the time their peers are transferred to the reserves.

"Candidates for training schools will be selected by military units commanders and rayon (city) military commissariats with the participation of personnel authorities. Paperwork for school assignments will be prepared on military personnel within 2-3 months prior to the beginning of instruction, and in the case of those at that point still liable for military service documents will be prepared as they are selected by military commissariats for active military service as warrant officers.

"Persons scheduled for training in warrant officer schools will remain in the status of military school student for the duration of their training and be housed in barracks. It should be remembered that quarters are not provided for student dependents. Students who have been promoted to sergeant (petty officer) or private first class (senior seaman) prior to their assignment to a school will wear the insignia designated for those ranks.

"Unfortunately, not all students who enter a school will complete it successfully. There are instances in which a student will be removed from a warrant officers' school because of failure to make the proper progress, indiscipline or poor health. In such cases, those individuals who have not yet served out their period of active military duty on their regular enlistment will be reassigned to their former military units, while those coming from the groups of forces are assigned to military units in the district where the school is located.

"Students in the reenlistee category who are removed from a school for failure to make the required progress or for indiscipline will be transferred to the reserves.

"Training is oriented primarily toward helping students develop practical skills in their specialties, thorough mastery of required course material, solid knowledge of the requirements of military regulations and skill in the operation of military weapons and equipment. Practical training is scheduled in accordance with training plans in military units (or aboard ships) in the vicinity of the schools. These periods of practical training with the troops are designed to give students the opportunity to master the duties they will be required to perform in position to which they will be assigned.

"Students completing the course of work required by the school are promoted to the rank of warrant officer and in a special ceremony are presented a graduation certificate and, in navy warrant officer schools, a dirk as well.

"Important is the duty and great the responsibility of the warrant officer for the combat readiness of their units and ships and for the training and education of our sergeants and petty officers and soldiers and seamen. To realize this is to strive unceasingly to add to one's own political and military knowledge and to spare no effort in the performance of military duties."

8963

CSO: 1801/394

ARMED FORCES

OFFICER COMPLAINS OF EXCESSIVE DISCIPLINE

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by Guards Lieutenant Colonel Ye. Frolov, Order of Lenin Moscow Military District: "Don't Shoot from the Hip, An Authoritative Opinion"]

[Text] It has been two years now since I completed my military schooling. During the time I have served here in X unit I have, of course, greatly increased my knowledge and improved my skills. For this I owe a great debt of gratitude to senior comrades who patiently help us young officers develop the command qualities and skills we need and who generously share their experience with us.

There is, however, something which bothers me and, quite frankly, which makes me doubt my own capabilities as well.

Consider, for example, the following facts: during these two years I have earned only one award. I have, on the other hand, been punished five times. This includes an arrest with confinement in the guardhouse.

It is, of course, true that a senior officer can see more clearly, as we say, the proper way to evaluate a subordinate in one case or another. But lately I have occasionally found myself thinking that my period of development as a commander might perhaps have gone more smoothly, more successfully had it not been for these punishments, which were occasionally imposed in the heat of the moment. Not only that, a person who has been subjected to punishments like this will subsequently find himself becoming increasingly less sensitive and discriminating in determining upon methods of bringing influences to bear upon one subordinate or another.

Guards Lieutenant A. Razgulyayev,
motorized rifle platoon leader

At the request of the editors, Guards Lieutenant Colonel Ye. Frolov, deputy commander of the Tamanskaya Guards Motorized Rifle Division imeni M. I. Kalinin, here shares his views on the question raised here.

I would like first of all to say that this letter to the editors from a young officer of our division is an alarming signal. And not only for the commander of the company and battalion he serves in. There's something here for us all to give some thought to.

Here's some background on Guards Lieutenant A. Razgulyayev. The extract from his military school graduation certificate shows only three four's; all the rest of his evaluations are "excellent." Here are some of the comments to be found with his graduation certificate: "The officer loves his profession. He is disciplined, thorough and efficient. He easily endures the deprivations and hardships of military service. He is capable of leading a motorized rifle platoon or commanding a motorized rifle company in any type of combat operation and of properly organizing battalion-level operations as well...." So on the whole, if you go on the basis of what you find in the documents, you could draw the most definite conclusion that we have before us here a promising young officer.

But what do his current superiors have to say in this connection? No officer at regimental or battalion administration level was able to recall anything in the platoon leader's conduct or duty performance which would cast doubt on the objectivity of these evaluations. A number of them do say, though, that he could demonstrate his better qualities more effectively. And that's more than likely the case.

Now let's look at the following detail. The only incentive award Guards Lieutenant Razgulyayev has received during his entire period of service in the regiment is worded as follows: "To remove a previously imposed punishment." But as I have now learned, he also has to his credit tens of skillfully organized and conducted fire training exercises, exercises with weapons and equipment and drills. All this, however, has gone unmentioned.

Then there's another small fact. The first punishment the young officer ever received was nothing more nor less than arrest with confinement in the guard-house. It was as if the senior officer imposing the punishment—and this was the deputy regimental commander for rear services—had never heard of such disciplinary actions as admonitions or reprimands. First of all, of course, we do have to look at the seriousness of the offense. In this instance, however, I am certain that there was no need whatsoever to resort to such an extreme measure.

As it turns out, Guards Lieutenant Razgulyayev received most of his punishments, three of the five, "for negligence in discharging his duties as mess officer." That is, he was being punished for failing to measure up in performing duties which he in principle didn't have to perform. The fact is that, according to the Internal Service Regulations of the Armed Forces of the USSR, the mess officer is to be chosen from among the warrant officers and NCOs. Judging by the punishments other officers have received with exactly the same wording as that used in Razgulyayev's case, however, it looks like this has been forgotten in his regiment. This practice has now been stopped, of course.

This would be a good time to recall a point raised at the June CPSU Central Committee plenum. Here it was emphasized that to tighten discipline requires painstaking daily effort. Painstaking. To accent this will be just what is needed as a caution against allowing ourselves to get too carried away with punishments and to concentrate our attention on patient counseling and instruction.

The division commander has directed the attention of his commanders at all levels to the need for a more thoughtful, discriminating approach to the exercise of the rights to reward and punish subordinate officers which they and their deputy commanders have. The fact that senior officers must be more thoughtful teachers in their associations with subordinates, to include their junior officers, was then made the subject of a pointed discussion at a recent meeting of the formation [soyedneniye] party aktiv.

Now here's what we found when we studied the service cards of the NCOs in some of the subunits [podrazdeleniye]. It turns out that some of the platoon leaders and company commanders are administering punishments to nearly all the NCOs in their organizations in one fell swoop, as they say. And as a rule, all this will happen the same day when an officer himself will have received a punishment from his senior commander. So the facts speak for themselves, and what they say in particular is that it is most important for more experienced commanders to set an example of restraint and tact and to caution their younger officers against acting too hastily in the heat of the moment in deciding upon ways to deal with their subordinates, and the most important of these ways, as we know, is persuasion.

I would like to say in conclusion that I wish Guards Lieutenant Razgulyayev every success during his career in the service and that I think he is, generally speaking, on the right track. At the same time, however, I would advise him to be a little more self-critical, a little more exacting with himself. It cannot go without saying that in those instances in which the young officer was punished he was in fact not looking his best, as we say. Now, having said what I think about these punishments and observing, among other things, that in most of the cases involved a reprimand would have been sufficient, I will also say something else: this young officer needs to demonstrate greater responsibility and initiative in discharging his military duties. It must be said quite frankly that Guards Lieutenant Razgulyayev and other young officers have no little room for improvement in this respect. You'll occasionally encounter attitudes on their part as would find expression in the words: "They're not going to be too tough on us on account of these shortcomings, we won't be held responsible; they'll just chalk it up to 'youth'." But we can in no way tolerate this kind of thinking: no matter how old you are, regardless of whether or not you wear an officer's shoulderboards, be prepared to be held fully accountable for how you discharge your military duties.

8963

CSO: 1801/395

ARMED FORCES

WORKING CONDITIONS AT MILITARY INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jul 83 p 4

[Letter to editors from O. Khokhlova, boiler stoker-mechanic: "Automatic...but Run by Hand"]

[Text] Dear Editors! We are stoker-mechanics in a boiler facility for the city of Baltiysk; we service Ye-1/9 steam boilers. Our boiler facility has recently been modernized. We had five new boilers installed which were supposed to be completely automatic. We were of course delighted. Working conditions were finally going to get better and the work would be easier. As it turns out, however, our enthusiasm was premature.

I can say in all seriousness that not a single one of the automatic systems on these boilers is functioning. We have to spend our entire shift running from one boiler to another to keep the water at the proper level by hand. Not only that, the temperature in the boiler room gets up above 30 even in the wintertime. They have, it's true, put in a couple of ventilators, but they don't do the job: the place is always full of fumes, particularly in the daytime when the steam requirement is highest.

This is the reason we went to Captain 2d Rank V. Novozhilov, the local committee and the boiler inspecorate, after which we started seeing representatives in here from everywhere. They all came in and looked around, looked over some papers, nodded their heads and then left. We were left with things the way they were before. And it turns out that the thing they were most interested in was to make sure they had enough steam and that they had it when they needed it; how we did it and the conditions we had to do it under was of no importance whatsoever.

We've been tormenting ourselves with these new boilers for almost a year now, and they've just put five new ones just like them in the next room. We're already into the middle part of the summer, so things are even more difficult than they used to be. And all because our administration doesn't care about the conditions its workers have to work under.

8963

CSO: 1801/408

ARMED FORCES

NEW MILITARY ENCYCLOPEDIC DICTIONARY DESCRIBED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jul 83 p 2

[Review by Marshal Arm'd Trps O. Losik, professor, of "Voyennyy Entsiklopedicheskiy Slovar'" (Military Encyclopedic Dictionary), main editorial commission chaired by Mar SU N.V. Ogarkov, Voenizdat, 1983, 863 pages with illustrations]

[Text] A new scientific reference work, the single-volume "Voyennyy Entsiklopedicheskiy Slovar'," has been published. This is truly a unique publication, since it is the first time such a work has been published in the entire history of the development of our homeland's military affairs. The dictionary was prepared by the Institute of Military History of the USSR Ministry of Defense with the participation of a large number of scientists, historians, philosophers, economists, diplomats and military leaders. The development and publication of this dictionary was necessitated by a number of objective factors, including the changes occurring in military affairs and the appearance of new military terms and concepts.

The "Voyennyy Entsiklopedicheskiy Slovar'" contains more than 14,000 entries describing all of the main aspects of military affairs in the process of their development from antiquity to the present. The entries are not all of the same length, but in them the reader will find a brief definition of a specific concept, a scientific interpretation of especially important factors, events and historical developments.

The dictionary reflects the most important decisions of the CPSU and the Soviet government on military matters and Lenin's precepts for protecting the socialist homeland and contains articles on matters of war and policy, military economics, military organizational development, military science and military art, military history, military equipment and military geography.

The more than 1,300 entries on military-political subjects occupy an important place in the "Voyennyy Entsiklopedicheskiy Slovar'." They describe the basic principles of Marxist-Leninist doctrine on war and the army and on the defense of the socialist homeland, show the dependence of the progression and the outcome of a war on the economic, moral-political and scientific and technological capabilities and on military capabilities themselves, and describe the principles underlying Marxist-Leninist methodology for understanding the laws of warfare.

These entries include, among others, "Marxist-Leninist Doctrine on War and the Army," "Defense of the Socialist Homeland," "The Proletarian Revolution's Military program," "The Military Policy of the CPSU" and others. The dictionary contains extensive commentary on the works of the Marxist-Leninist classics which describe the basic principles of military theory and military organizational development at various stages of social development. The dictionary devotes a great deal of attention to describing the CPSU's guiding role in the organizational development of the Soviet Armed Forces and to the ideological work conducted in the Soviet Army and Navy.

Many of the entries discuss international relations and contain well-substantiated criticism of bourgeois military ideology and of the aggressive policy and activities of international imperialism. A number of entries describe the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other nations in the socialist commonwealth and the efforts made by the CPSU and the Soviet Government in the struggle to prevent a new world war. They convincingly demonstrate the determining role played in this struggle by the growing economic strength of the Soviet Union and other socialist nations, their inviolable unity and the combat strength and constant readiness of the Armed Forces of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact nations to repel aggression and effectively defend the socialist conquests.

More than 2,000 entries in the dictionary discuss the organizational development of the Armed Forces, military laws, the procedure for performing military service and other matters pertaining to the organizational development of the Armed Forces. Some of them discuss the practical steps taken by the CPSU and the Soviet government to implement Lenin's instructions on military organizational development ("The Organizational Development of the Armed Forces," "The Manning and Equipment of the Armed Forces," "Military Service," "Military Duty," "One-Man Management" and others). Numerous entries describe the essence, the purpose and the characteristic features of the services of the Armed Forces, branches of troops, special forces and services.

I would like to especially note the unquestionable success achieved by the authors who developed the articles on military formations. Despite their brevity, the intelligent unification of their structure has made it possible for them to provide valuable information on the creation of field forces, formations and units, their participation in combat operations, decorations and honorary titles, as well as information on their commanders.

In contrast to the entries contained in the "Sovetskaya Voyennaya Entsiklopediya" [Soviet Military Encyclopedia] this dictionary reflects the changes occurring in the organization and establishment structure of the military formations, military insignia and certain aspects of military laws (pensions and benefits for war veterans and disabled veterans, the Law on Protecting the State Border, and others). Taken together, the entries in this group of subjects provide a clear concept of the contemporary state of the Armed Forces of the USSR and those of other highly developed states.

Military science and military art justifiably have been given a significant place in the work. Around 2,300 entries deal with this area of military affairs. The

most important of these are the entries "Military Science," "Military Doctrine," "Military Art," "Military Strategy," "Operational Art," "Tactics" and others.

The entry "Military Science" defines Soviet military science as an integral system of knowledge, which includes such basic components as the theory of military art, the theory of military organizational development, the theory of military training and indoctrination, the theory of military economics and the rear service of the Armed Forces. It also studies and analyzes problems of management of the Armed Forces and troop control.

The entry "Military Doctrine" describes this term as a system of scientifically based, official views on the essence and the nature of warfare and methods of conducting a war which might be forced upon the USSR, and on the requirements for military organizational development and preparation of the Soviet Armed Forces for the armed defense of the socialist homeland and the fraternal socialist nations.

Soviet military doctrine differs fundamentally from the military doctrines of the capitalist states, which have a reactionary, anti-communist focus and express imperialism's aggressive attempts to achieve world domination. The article stresses the fact that Soviet military doctrine has a thoroughly defensive focus.

The entry "Military Art" defines it as the theory and practices of preparing and conducting military operations on land, at sea and in the air. The state of military art depends upon the level of industrial development and weaponry and upon the nature of the social system. The entry discusses the origin, the shaping and development of Soviet military art. A great deal of attention is given to the most important phase in the development of Soviet military art, the Great Patriotic War, and to its perfection since the war, based on scientific and technological progress and the basic changes made in the means of warfare.

The technical military articles will be of great interest to a broad range of readers, especially military readers.

The dictionary contains almost 3,000 entries on terminology related to military equipment. The largest of them contain information on the main means of technical outfitting of the services of the Armed Forces and branches of troops. Many entries describe the most important models of weapons.

The entries in this subject group provide a graphic concept of the development and the contemporary state of the materiel base for combat operations, on the basis of which the theory and practices of military art are being developed. They demonstrate the improvement which has been made in the technical equipment of the modern armies and direct the military cadres toward enhancement of the military-technical training of personnel in the Armed Forces.

Military history is fairly extensively covered in the dictionary, which contains a total of more than 2,000 entries on this subject. They illustrate on a scientific basis the main patterns of development of military affairs and the experience of past wars. The dictionary contains information on and gives brief

descriptions of outstanding military events from Russia's history, operations and engagements of World War I, the civil war in the USSR and World War II.

We feel that the military reader will find especially interesting the articles describing battles, operations and engagements conducted by the Soviet Armed Forces during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

Among the unquestionable merits of the work being reviewed we should include the fact that on matters of military history it contains factual information in addition to that provided in the "Sovetskaya Voyennaya Entsiklopediya" on the national liberation and the revolutionary movement of peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The entries on prominent military figures, military leaders and war heroes are of great educational and indoctrinational value. More than 2,000 such entries acquaint the reader with the biographies and service to the homeland and people of individuals making great personal contributions to the practical implementation of Lenin's precepts for strengthening the socialist homeland's defenses and who have demonstrated courage and heroism to protect it against armed aggression. The work also contains a number of entries with information on prominent people of Russia and other states. The biographical entries are an extremely rich source of material for the military-patriotic indoctrination of the Soviet people, especially the upcoming generation.

The dictionary also describes certain matters of a military-geographic nature. The descriptions of theaters of war according to foreign views, as well as information on military air and naval bases of the imperialist states, are of great interest.

Assessing the "Voyennyy Entsiklopedicheskiy Slovar'" as a whole, we should especially note the fact that it was compiled on the basis of fundamental scientific works, official documents and materials, and uses essential foreign publications. The dictionary contains a concise, intelligible and well-reasoned explanation of an exceptionally broad range of terms, concepts and events for both military subjects per se and for various branches of knowledge closely linked to military affairs.

The publication is well illustrated. This helps the reader to gain a more thorough understanding of the text.

Publication of the "Voyennyy Entsiklopedicheskiy Slovar'" is an important event in Soviet military historiography and deserves every sort of approval. It will unquestionably help to enhance the level of the ideological-theoretical and professional training of military cadres in light of decisions coming out of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

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CSO: 1801/414

ARMED FORCES

RULES AND REGULATIONS EXPLAINED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jul 83 p 2

[Article: "Legal Information"]

[Text] For Navigational Safety

/Appropriate changes have been made in the Navy Regulations for Ships to improve navigational safety for ships and vessels/. When sailing in narrows, near navigational hazards, in areas of heavy traffic and in limited visibility, as well as in certain other special situations, the ship's commander must take all the precautions which have been developed in naval practices and established by international and local navigational regulations. The main precautionary measures observed in such cases include, among others, enhanced combat readiness for the ship or its individual subdivisions and stations; the pinpointing of the ship's location by all available means at a frequency assuring the required navigational accuracy; reduction of the ship's speed to a safe rate or the halting of the ship; the presence of the ship's commander on the fore bridge at all times; the relieving of the watch only with the commander's special permission.

On Night School and Correspondence Study

/A system has been established for training officers, shore-based and seagoing warrant officers and career servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy in night courses and by correspondence at civilian higher and secondary special educational institutions/. This training must be totally in the interest of preparing the specialists needed in the army and navy. Servicemen lacking a higher education and with good service records are permitted to study in these VUZs, but only in a field related to the serviceman's military specialty or which will help him to enhance his military and special knowledge for the job he performs. Shore-based and seagoing warrant officers and career servicemen may also enroll in night and courses in these fields at civilian secondary special educational institutions. The study of foreign languages is permitted regardless of the military specialty or previous education, if a knowledge of the foreign language is essential to the serviceman for the performance of his service duties.

Those desiring to receive such training at these educational institutions must submit their requests through the chain of command no later than 1 December of

the year preceeding that year in which they wish to enroll. Those who have been accepted for training but were eliminated in the competition may obtain permission again, but no more than two times in all. Permission is granted by the senior military chiefs by petition from the commanders of the formations, military units and their equivalents. Permission for shore-based and seagoing warrant officers and career servicemen to study in secondary special educational institutions is granted by the commanders or chiefs with the authority to accept individuals for military service in this capacity.

Servicemen are sent to take the exams and tests only after they receive personal notification from the educational institution. The commanders and chiefs who issue the permission to take correspondence or night classes have the authority to halt a subordinate's training if he is not coping with his service duties or exhibits a lack of discipline.

The Procedure for Making Restitution for Losses

/The USSR Council of Ministers has established a special procedure for determining actual detriment suffered by the state as a result of pilferage, shortages or losses of meat, milk, meat and dairy products, in order for those to blame to make restitution for such losses/. They are determined on the basis of state retail prices for these goods, using coefficients assuring the repayment of the cost of the procurement, production and sales of these food products. A coefficient of 3 is used for determining the amount of material loss resulting from pilferage, shortages or losses of meat and meat products, and a coefficient of 2.5 is used in the case of milk and dairy products.

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ARMED FORCES

INSPECTORS FAIL TO NOTE CORRUPTION

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by Capt 2nd Rank Yu. Timoshchuk and Capt-Lt V. Burtovoy: "Inspector Fairy Tales: A Sketch"]

[Text] The fact is that one can sympathize with Northern Fleet rear services officials. They made a big blunder. For many years they had been praising maintenance and construction organization chief Col Tech Serv K. Reka for his enterprise and ability to meet plan targets, but recently it was revealed that they had been doing this totally without cause. In short, they had made a big mistake, because Comrade Reka's work style involved mismanagement and distortion of data in reports, as is convincingly attested by a comprehensive inspection document. The list of discovered violations runs 83 typewritten pages, and a question naturally arises: could it really be that nobody ever noted anything blameworthy in Comrade Reka's actions?

As it turns out, they had.

"In recent years I have been regularly sending reports to the then chief of the fleet MIS [Marine Engineer Service], now Maj Gen Engr Trps (Res) Vasilii Alekseyevich Volkov, about Comrade Reka's violations and misconduct, but no effective measures were taken," stated garrison judge advocate Col Just Yu. Vishnevskiy, and placed several documents before me.

Examining these documents, I was amazed at the ill-considered leniency on the part of Comrade Volkov toward his subordinate. The situation would seem to indicate that Comrade Reka should have been punished. But he was not. Not taking the trouble to look into the matter personally, the then fleet MIS chief looked at the matter from the standpoint of an outside observer. Particularly curious against this background is the fact that, having learned about the comprehensive inspection of the financial and housekeeping management activities of his recent subordinate, Comrade Volkov suddenly became deeply concerned and called from Sevastopol. He asks, how are things, dear comrade?

Even greater concern was displayed by former MIS official reserve officer B. Lokot' -- he even made a long trip north from the South, where he was enjoying a deserved rest. One must assume that such keen interest in this recent inspection and great concern about its outcome were not only well grounded but had

consequences as well. Indeed, the inspection document contains abstract ascertainment of forgeries, distortion of report data, and deception in financial accounting, but there are no concrete guilty parties. Why is this?

"Because," we were told by local auditor-inspectors, "although we are inspectors, we are in a subordinate position to our agency. Therefore a great many 'buts' arise here. Some of us, for example, are nearing retirement...."

There is a certain amount of truth in these revelations! Otherwise it is hard to explain the fact that the inspections which are held each year sometimes failed to reveal that which lay on the surface, while the inspection documents corresponded to reality to no greater an extent than those "inspector's fairy tales" used by Gogol's Chichikov, making fools of the local gentry with his phony position. We can cite many examples.

Take, for example, the pipe repair machine. According to one document, it was scrapped in December 1981 because it was completely worn out and unrepairable. But a second document incontrovertibly attests to the fact that this same machine was sold a year earlier for one fourth of its original cost. But that is not all. The document recording the scrapping of this machine, a very expensive machine, fails to indicate its factory and registration numbers, its balance-sheet and residual value. The most amusing thing is that nowhere can there be found any traces of its existence in the maintenance and construction organization. It would seem that the inspectors would certainly inquire as to the machine's fate and would talk to the chief engineer, Engr-Lt Col V. Dikiy, and the other specialists who had written it off as scrap, but they failed to display the meticulousness which their job requires.

No less mysterious is the fate of another piece of machinery -- a truck-mounted crane. This piece of equipment, having been retired for no longer being serviceable or repairable, proceeded to travel under its own power, without a single breakdown, from the Far North to Cherkassy Oblast, where it was sold. And not it alone, but in company with a sawmill, which had not been used even once!

In short, a lot of puzzles, and yet the inspectors, headed by Col Intend Serv G. Belikov, failed to notice anything strange, even the fact that for a period of many years Comrade Reka had been overpaid on the basis of his military rank, the fact that pieces of machinery were being retired from service identified as one make and model, but were sold under a different make and model, and that the figures in reports failed to agree with the actual volume of work performed. These and other facts give a clear picture of the position taken by Comrade Belikov, head of the MIS finance office. Apparently he was not about to besmirch his agency's uniform with exposing machinations, and therefore he proceeded to concoct inspector's fairy tales, so to say. A like policy was pursued by maintenance and construction organization accountant N. Kuketova. After all, how can one believe that she inadvertently had failed to spot an obviously phony operation when she placed her signature at the bottom of crudely fashioned documents recording the retirement from service and subsequent sale to another party of equipment needed by the construction people?

At this point it is most appropriate to remind the reader that "a fairy tale is a lie, but it contains a hint, a lesson for fine fellows." Indeed, as regards the hint revealed by the inspector's fairy tales, it after all did have an effect: Comrade Reka was fired and brought up on party charges.

But it is not very clear at this time what kind of a lesson was drawn from this situation by fleet rear services officials and the corresponding political agency. Higher-echelon officials are not displaying much desire to determine the true dimensions of the detriment done to the state and to exact just punishment on those who were involved in the inspectors' fairy tales. We think this is wrong. It would be a great injustice. Take, for example, Engr-Lt Col V. Dikiy. His signatures appear on a great many phony documents, distorted figures appeared on reports with his knowledge and blessing, and yet he had been forgotten. They forgot to call him to account. Nor was any mention made of A. Gorobtsov, who up until recently was in charge of supply and who personally exaggerated figures on truck operation sheets. And former party committee secretary G. Biryukova, who tried to keep mum and not to get involved, is now chairman of the local committee. Therefore we unfortunately cannot say there has yet been a frank, party-minded assessment of facts.

This cannot be tolerated. People should know and see that schemers and sharp operators, regardless of who they may be, will sooner or later inevitably get what they deserve. This is an immutable law governing our lives.

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ARMED FORCES

DRAFTEES' DEPARTURE NOT ALWAYS CEREMONIOUS

Moscow PRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jul 83 p 2

[Letter with reply from Major General F. Onufriychuk, military commissar, Khar'kov Oblast: "After the Send-off Ceremony, Oblast Military Commissar Replies to a Soldier's Mother"]

[Text] We, the Roganov family, were recently to have to see our youngest son, Vyacheslav, off to the army. The date had already been set by the draft board of Khar'kov's Moskovskiy Rayon military commissariat; we were aware of this date and had made our send-off ceremony plans accordingly. As things turned out, though, there wasn't any send-off ceremony. A few days before this date, while my husband and I were at work, a messenger came for our son from the military commissariat, announcing that Vyacheslav was being called up for service in the army and that he was to report to the commissariat immediately. My son had time only to call me at work to say that they had come for him. He didn't need to say good-bye to his parents and relatives.

I asked for some time off work, and I went to the rayon military commissariat. But my son had already gone. The people at the military commissariat explained that he had been taken to an assembly point at the oblast military commissariat. So I went to the oblast military commissariat. I asked an officer there to explain to me the best way to go about things. I received a cold, official-sounding answer in reply. But after a great deal of difficulty and a three-hour wait, I was finally able to see my son for a few minutes. At this point I noticed that he hadn't even been able to get together the clothes and toiletries he needed. So I went back home and collected all these things and gave them to my husband so he could take them to our son (I myself was so wrought up and fatigued by this time that I was actually feeling ill). But my husband was not allowed to see our son, and the people at the commissariat refused to pass along the things we had sent him. By the next day our son had already been shipped out of town.

All this has left us bitter and outraged. Why do these things happen? Some young men who get called up for army service are sent off with a ceremony and flowers and his parents and friends from work give him food to take along with him. But in our case they took our son away suddenly, without warning, and they tried to isolate him from his own parents. How would other people feel if this happened to them...?

V. Roganova

FROM THE EDITORS: We forwarded Valentina Stepanovna Roganova's letter on to Major General A. Onufriychuk, the military commissar for Khar'kov Oblast, and asked him to reply to this soldier's mother.

Dear Valentina Stepanovna!

The call-up for military service is a major event, a festive occasion, in the life of a young man and his parents. And this is as it should be. "Defense of the socialist fatherland is a sacred duty of each citizen of the USSR"—so declares the Constitution of our motherland. The ritual ceremonial send-off has become one of our customs. It is only natural for parents to want to participate in these send-off ceremonies.

At the same time, however, I cannot leave unmentioned the fact that the occasion on which he is called up for active military service is a turning point in the life of a young man, a turning point in the sense that it is as if he has now attained a new level of civic maturity and responsibility. Norms governing the routine of army service now come into force, norms which are stricter, more rigorous than any he has had to conform to up to this point. I have no doubt that you are already well aware of this unique characteristic of the military service. So taking account of what I have just pointed out, let us have a look at everything that has happened to your son.

It is true that, as a rule, the draft notices are sent out ahead of time. But unforeseen circumstances beyond the control of anybody at the commissariat sometimes force call-up and departure schedules to be moved up. We had to ship a group of draftees out today, for example, but one of them had gotten sick and had not reported to the assembly point. We had to fill his slot with somebody who had originally been scheduled for call-up at a later date.

Now this is precisely what happened that day. Because of illness, one of the other draftees had not reported to the draft center; so in order to be able to send the right number of draftees to the oblast assembly center, the section chief of Khar'kov's Moskovskiy Rayon military commissariat, Major L. Shevchuk, called for draftee Roganov, your son. So these things are possible, you see. It is something else again, however, that even under these circumstances the people at the rayon military commissariat were supposed to notify the parents, explain to them why their son was being ordered to report for active duty earlier than had been originally scheduled and give them a chance to see him.

I of course understand your feelings very well, Valentina Stepanovna, and here I'm also referring to the fact that the father was unable to see his son at the

assembly point. We're sorry that this is the way things turned out. But I would like to believe that the "bitterness and outrage" you refer to in your letter have now passed and that they have not kept you from seeing the most important thing here, that they have not kept you from experiencing the joy and pride that go with seeing your son become a soldier.

I hope, now, that you will also correctly understand our position with regard to meetings between parents and sons at the oblast assembly point. We try to keep this to an absolute minimum, what with the fact that these meetings complicate what is already the difficult task of making up the different groups of draftees and shipping them out. Everything to do with send-off ceremonies comes to an end at the draft centers in the rayon and city military commissariats. This is our procedure.

Incidentally, great numbers of friends and relatives will frequently accompany a draftee to the oblast assembly point. Many of these people ask us to let them into the assembly point so they can see their sons and brothers one more time. Some want us to tell them what time a group of draftees is going to be shipped out and where a son or brother is going to be serving. Now, you must agree that this kind of information is not to be made public.

Of course, no matter how tense and difficult the situation at an assembly point might be, it can never in any way justify tactlessness on the part of any military commissariat personnel. They are asked always to be courteous and attentive to all persons.

Your letter, Valentina Stepanovna, has been discussed with senior personnel of our oblast military commissariats. The attention of all military commissariat personnel has been called to the need to respond tactfully to requests from parents and relatives of draftees and to adhere rigorously to established regulations and procedures for calling up our citizens for active military service. The section chief of the Khar'kov Moskovskiy Rayon military commissariat, Major Shevchuk, has been disciplined and called to account by the party for failure to adhere to establishing procedures in calling up and shipping draftee Roganov.

I have no doubt that you have already heard good news from your son. We, too, will be pleased to hear of the excellent ratings he receives during his period of service.

With deep regard,

Major General A. Onufriyukh

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ARMED FORCES

HARVEST ON MILITARY COLLECTIVE FARM

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by Lt Col V. Bondik: "The Warm Breath of the Harvest"]

[Text] The farm road climbs smoothly up the steep bank, from where the fields of the "Kadamovskiy" Military Sovkhoz are clearly visible. Just recently the steppe winds swept over the golden waves of ripe barley and wheat in the green, tree-fringed squares. Now the mowed grain lies in even windrows on the hot earth. The sound of engines can be heard from dawn until late in the evening. The harvest is motivating the machine operators, the truck drivers and repairmen to work at an intense pace.

"We began preparing for the harvest ahead of time," sovkhos director A. Fursin tells us. "The grain had barely begun to form heads when all of the equipment was placed onto the ready line. We were pleased not only with the new 'Niva' machines we had acquired on the farm, but also with the new reserve military men with their good school of life and indoctrination, who had joined our family of machine operators. One of them, Sergeant (Reserve) N. Karkachev, was entrusted with beginning the harvest, cutting the first swaths in the barley. He was accompanied by Anatoliy Alekseyevich Medvedev, the 'Kadamovskiy's' best machine operator and holder of the Order of the Labor Red Banner, who set the grain threshing record last year."

The strategy for the harvest was outlined on the sovkhos in advance. All of the equipment was used to make up two harvesting and hauling groups headed by agronomists B. Ruchkin and A. Yershov. In addition to the combines and trucks, they were assigned technical service teams, which set up for operation there in the fields. This distribution of personnel and equipment has fully justified itself. When there was a problem on the combine sent out after the others and operated by N. Burkhavtsov, for example, a repair team consisting of gas welders F. Lyapov and N. Kryukov and master mechanic S. Gavrilenko rushed out to the ship of the steppe. It took them only a few minutes to have the combine back in operation.

It has not been an easy year for the "Kadamovskiy," one of the largest farms in the North Caucasus Military District. There was little snow and it was very cold this winter, as a result of which some of the grain had to be replanted. The grain did not ripen evenly. This created additional complications for the

machine operators. The machine operators-and-communists took on the task of cutting the grain into windrows and threshing them in the more difficult sections. They completed the job in 85 hours.

The dispatch service on the "Kadamovskiy" Sovkhoz is like a command post. All of the information on the harvest flows to this point. We already know that S. Gurov, G. Barbashov and A. Alekseyev are the right-flank combine operators. A flag of labor glory has been raised in their honor.

The warm breath of the harvest is tempering the people and uniting their efforts into a single labor outpouring to give the homeland as much grain as possible, to honorably fulfill the Food Program outlined by the party.

11499

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ARMED FORCES

SOVIET MEDICS IN AFGHANISTAN

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel of Medical Services S. Otmakhov: "With Our Army Medics in Afghanistan"]

[Text] After the blazing hot desert, this tiny island of green in the boundless yellow-gray expanse of sand and hills covered with a stiff blanket of camel's thorn has something of a fairy-tale quality about it. Low, branchy pines form a series of shady lanes; the lawns around the arbors give off an other-worldly smell of blossoming flowers which mixes with the fragrances of roses wafting in from the flower beds. Here is located one of the medical subunits [podrazdeleniye] of the limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan. It is commanded by officer N. Gerontidi.

You hear it said repeatedly that sick people down here don't lay around for long, because nature itself will help cure them. But whatever the miraculous curative effects of the fragrance of the flowers, the greenery and the fresh air here, the main factor in a man's timely return to duty with his unit is of course the professional skill of the medics and the way they go about their work.

It would be difficult for the uninitiated to grasp what this really involves: to build a medical treatment facility measuring up to the most rigorous requirements within a brief period of time on a completely bare piece of ground. And this means to bring water into the desert in unlimited quantities and to cover literally the entire area with gravel so there won't be any mud when the roads get bad. We're somehow not accustomed to thinking about things like this in connection with medical treatment. But I have nevertheless begun my story about our medics here with precisely these "secondary" matters because the success of their medical efforts is so heavily dependent upon them. And success there has been: this year the medics here resolved to earn an "excellent" rating for the subunit, and they were in fact able to achieve outstanding results in the spring inspection.

Our army medics are performing their duties selflessly under the difficult conditions imposed by nature and the climate here, conditions in which even the heat, the high mountains and the shortage of water are not the worst of it. Would it not be considered a truly heroic feat to labor at the operating table for eight hours to save the life of another without giving in for an instant to one's own fatigue? But in eight hours surgeons Captain of Medical Services A. Denisenko and Senior Lieutenant of Medical Services V. Gerasimenko were in fact able to return life to their patient. They had won out over the disease!

Perforated stomach ulcer and peritonitis—both these life-threatening conditions had laid Private F. Borovskiy low while he was far from any military post. The soldier arrived at the admission section in serious condition. All preparations were gotten under way to bring the man out of this critical condition. When he needed blood the doctors and nurses themselves donated.

The undeclared war which imperialism and the Afghan counterrevolution are waging against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and its people is making it impossible for the new state to achieve any success in organizing a public health service. Bandits have destroyed half the hospitals, of which there was already only a pitifully small number in prerevolutionary Afghanistan—one bed for every 3000 inhabitants. Soviet medics see an international duty to lie in rendering medical assistance to the local population. They travel to population centers, see people on an outpatient basis and provide inpatient care as well.

Captain of Medical Services A. Denisenko has operated six times on nine-year-old Nadzhibulla, who was thought to be doomed to die! Soviet medics restored him to health in something like three months. The doctor, who misses his children immensely, now talks about the boy as if he were his own. Nurses A. Gryaznova and N. Vasil'yeva recall their young patient lovingly. Just, we might add, as the healthy young Afghan now remembers them with gratitude.

People of compassion—that's what they call these who wear the white smocks around their shoulders, a symbol of both humaneness and fearlessness. These words could not ring more true when used to describe the people who are performing both their professional and international duties in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

8963

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ARMED FORCES

NEED STRESSED FOR MORE PHYSICAL-TRAINING EQUIPMENT

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by tank battalion commander Capt S. Kim, Order of Lenin Moscow Military District: "Lessons From an Exercise"]

[Text] The special night training exercise in the company under the command of Capt S. Surnachev began in a somewhat unusual manner. The tanks were waiting for the men at the training center, and it was decided to execute a short forced march to it from the barracks. It was a fair distance -- 15 kilometers. And there was not much time: according to the scenario, the "opposing force" had the mission of sending in an assault force to capture the company's equipment....

I covered the distance together with the company and saw that, although most of the men had passed this test, although everybody had reached the finish, meeting the tough time limit, some of the men were practically exhausted. And yet now they would be working on the vehicles -- adjusting weapon sights and loading ammunition. Some of the young specialists made mistakes while performing these procedures, so that the exercise director's conclusion was entirely warranted: they had displayed diminished preparedness for combat. The reason was obvious -- inadequate physical fitness.

Following the exercise there were comments from the battalion officers indicating both doubts about the need for such an "excessive shakeup" prior to drilling on a purely technical topic, as well as suggestions on ways to achieve further improvement in each specialist's level of physical fitness. But while doubts were expressed only by young officers, lieutenants V. Vyakhirev and N. Antipin, who had recently been activated from the reserves, the suggestions were made by those who were thoroughly familiar with the specific features of a tank crewman's job and had a clear picture of what we might encounter in actual combat.

Of course we shall have to march the kilometers on foot less frequently than motorized riflemen. And guideline documents stipulate somewhat shorter distances for accompanying or incidental drills. But does this mean that we ourselves should not gradually, in the course of combat training, increase the physical exertion loads on ourselves and our men? Of course not. In fact, precisely because company commander Capt S. Surnachev believes in such an increasing of work loads, because he frequently employs short forced marches and

Incidental drills for physically toughening the men, this subunit is the best in the battalion in a number of other training categories as well.

We are endeavoring to disseminate the experience of this leading officer among all company commanders and platoon leaders. Right now the battalion is one of the top battalions in the division: it earned second place on the basis of results of combat and political training during the winter training period.

How are things with us? First of all, we have endeavored to achieve precise organization and, as a consequence, greater effectiveness of morning physical training. The platoon leaders, company commanders, my deputies and I myself consider it our duty personally to work out with our men on the athletic fields and on the cross-country course during this time: an officer's example means a great deal during such an activity. In the evening we direct mass sports activities and play soccer and basketball with the enlisted personnel and non-coms. In the winter we cross-country ski with them, and in the summer we work out with them in the swimming pool. The best-trained officers serve as volunteer coaches. The combined unit sports committee gives us a great deal of assistance. Virtually every Sunday mass competitions and passing of military sports complex performance standards are conducted on the basis of its schedules. As a result, every man who has served 6 months in the battalion is a category-rated athlete.

The main thing, however, lies in the fact that in every field exercise and drill situation, sometimes involving extreme conditions, the men have demonstrated enviable stamina and have stood up under all difficulties. I recall an occasion when, in the middle of the winter training period, a team of officers was sent down by the higher commander to inspect the battalion's field proficiency. We held a long exercise with marches running many kilometers and swift assaults. All this was being done at temperatures far below freezing. In addition, circumstances were such that we could not even set up warming stations. But even this did not diminish the subunits' combat readiness; the tank crews handled all the difficulties and were given high marks by the inspecting officers.

Those men who joined our battalion this spring should have equal physical stamina. This was precisely the purpose of the above-mentioned night exercise in the company under the command of Capt S. Surnachev. Similar drills and exercises will be held in the other companies -- maximally saturated both with purely technical and tactical scenario instructions, and with a considerable physical stress load on each man. We reminded our young officers about this -- those same Lts V. Vyakhirev and N. Antipin. The comrades comprehended the importance of the tasks facing them and their men. These last few days we have been seeing them with increasing frequency on the athletic fields together with the enlisted men and NCOs.

The problem, however, lies elsewhere. While every man in the battalion has skis, there is not a single dumbbell in the subunits; we have to borrow them from neighboring units. Is it really necessary to convince somebody in supply of the importance for tank crewmen of regular weightlifting workouts? For some reason they also do not issue for personnel athletic uniforms as such -- in any case we have not received a single set in the last year.

ARMED FORCES

BRIBE TO CAPTAIN ENABLES PURCHASER TO BUY DESIRABLE CAR

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jul 83 p 2 .

[Article by Lt Col Justice A. Popov: "An Incident From Legal Practice: A Lesson of No Benefit"]

[Text] It is practically impossible to tell the difference between these vehicles from external appearance, but it was not at all by chance that some of them, on entering the automobile store, immediately turned up in a secluded spot quite far from purchasers' gazes. In fact these "Moskvich" automobiles were intended for operation on more inexpensive gasoline and, as some automobile store workers reasoned, it followed that they could find a purchaser ready to pay above the state price for such an advantage.

And this calculation of the swindlers headed by store director Yu. Tsvetkov was borne out. People were found capable of giving a bribe. Among them, for example, was Capt V. Bezladnyy, who handed commodity specialist I. Nikolaychuk a sum stipulated in advance in front of the entrance to a restaurant where some of this amount was immediately used up. According to the given criminal case, several dozen bribe-givers were found out.

And, as it should have happened, the end of the rope was found. Tsvetkov was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment with confiscation of property and Nikolaychuk to 9 years by the people's court. Other participants in the crime, including those who gave bribes, also did not avoid accountability, but here is what forces us to turn once again to the case before placing it in the archives. The fact is that just four years ago the stormclouds of a court investigation already had thundered over that same store. V. Fedyakin, Tsvetkov's predecessor in the post of director, was sentenced for similar bribes and the analysis of reasons for what happened as submitted to the Moscow Air Defense District Trade Directorate by the military procurator's office was just as scrupulous as now. It turns out that the lesson was of no benefit.

The facts indicate this very thing. As before, the bribe-takers operated in an atmosphere of a total lack of supervision both on the part of the directorate's auditing service and on the part of the people's and social controllers. The fact is that any inspector would have noticed, for example, that 40 cars and motorcycles were sold to persons who had nothing to do with the USSR Ministry of Defense.

And all this was despite the fact that at one time Col A. Katsel', the trade directorate chief, was given direct orders to place the only automobile store in the district under special supervision.

Judging from materials of the case, the commanders of certain units, military organizations and establishments still have poor knowledge of their subordinates' moral qualities. The news that that same Capt Bezladnyy was caught giving a bribe was like a bolt out of the blue for his immediate superiors.

It has to be assumed that the incident in the automobile store now finally will be given a fundamental evaluation and that steps will be taken precluding similar instances in the future.

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ARMED FORCES

DISABLED VETERAN ENTITLEMENTS FOR LIVING CONDITIONS EXPLAINED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jul 83 p 4

[Article: "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Reference Service: Housing-Living Benefits for War Invalids"]

[Text] "What housing-living benefits have been established for Patriotic War invalids and families of deceased servicemen?" ask readers D. Dubrovskiy, N. Osipov, S. Yakovlev and others.

The basic normative act which determines the procedure for providing living space presently is the Statute on Benefits for Patriotic War Invalids and Families of Deceased Servicemen, approved by USSR Council of Ministers Decree dated 23 February 1981.

In conformity with this Statute Patriotic War invalids requiring an improvement in housing conditions are provided with living space on a priority basis. It is provided here that an improvement in housing conditions also will occur at the expense of that living space which ministries and departments place at the disposal of executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies. Councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, ministries, departments and executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies are obligated to give Patriotic War invalids and families of deceased servicemen all possible assistance in the construction of individual homes. At the present time Patriotic War invalids living in a rural area, in a city and in a city-type settlement and who are building a home are given a loan of up to 3,000 rubles with repayment in equal parts over ten years beginning with the fifth year after completion of home construction. There is no interest levied for use of a loan granted to Patriotic War invalids for individual home construction, for cooperative home construction or for capital repair of homes belonging to them.

Local building materials for individual home construction and capital repair of homes are released to Patriotic War invalids and the families of deceased servicemen on a priority basis. Living space (within limits of norms prescribed by existing legislation) occupied by Patriotic War invalids and members of their families living with them, as well as by families receiving pensions for a deceased serviceman on occasion of the loss of the head of household is paid for in the amount of 50 percent of rent figured from rates

established for workers and employees, and excess living space (up to 15 m²) is paid for in a single amount.

Patriotic War invalids and members of their families living with them, as well as families receiving pensions for a deceased serviceman on occasion of the loss of the head of household are granted a discount in the amount of 50 percent of established payment for use of heating, water, gas and electricity.

The procedure for granting the 50-percent discount to Patriotic War invalids and families receiving a pension for a deceased serviceman on occasion of the loss of head of household for the payment for living space and public utilities is set by councils of ministers of union republics in agreement with the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems. Patriotic War invalids living in houses with no central heating are granted a 50-percent discount from the cost of fuel acquired within limits of norms established for sale to the population.

Fuel is provided to Patriotic War invalids and families of deceased servicemen on a priority basis.

Patriotic War invalids have the right to priority installation of telephones and they have preference in joining gardening associations (cooperatives).

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ARMED FORCES

COLONEL GENERAL KOMAROV ON MEDICAL NEEDS OF ARMED FORCES

Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN in Russian No 11, Jun 83 (signed to press 16 May 83)
pp 16-17

[Interview of Colonel General of Medical Services F. I. Komarov on the occasion of Medical Services Day by SOVETSKIY VOIN correspondent; date and place not specified: "In the Interest of Combat Readiness"]

[Text] On the eve of Medical Services Day our correspondent turned to Colonel General of Medical Services F. I. Komarov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Defense's Central Directorate of Military Medicine, Hero of Socialist Labor and academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, and asked him to answer a number of questions.

[Question] Comrade Colonel General, the ability of the members of our armed forces to accomplish a combat mission successfully will depend heavily upon the state of their health. The medical service plays an important role here. Tell us, if you would, about the general areas of its work.

[Answer] It has indeed become a commonplace for us to say that no matter how much we improve our equipment and our methods of controlling and operating it, our ultimate success will depend upon the people we have operating this equipment, the people in control of it. And playing the most important role here is the exceptionally critical factor of the health of these people. Good health will make it possible for them to endure the enormous physical and psychological stresses characteristic of modern-day warfare, to exploit the potential of the weapons entrusted to them to the maximum and to accomplish everything necessary to the fulfillment of their combat mission.

A soldier's health thus becomes the most important component of the fighting efficiency of our troops, of their combat readiness. I should probably qualify this by adding that this was an important factor in former times as well, but we have seen its importance under present-day conditions grow immeasurably, and it is now among the most critical. Today's medical personnel have to have a thorough knowledge of all aspects of the activities of troops of all branches of a service, the nature and special features of their service responsibilities, the degree to which a particular environment, an exercise, a cruise will affect an organism, that is, all elements and factors determining the physical and psychological level of an individual and the state of his health. Only if our

Information is comprehensive and complete enough and if we take timely and proper account of the dynamics of these processes will we be able to take effective measures to improve the conditions under which military duties have to be performed and prevent disease and to provide effective medical support for our personnel.

At the same time, though, the effort to improve and preserve the health of the members of our armed forces is a wide-ranging problem that extends beyond the limits of the work of the medical service alone. Accomplishment of this task also requires the active participation of commanders at all levels, political personnel, representatives of the rear services, the billeting people etc. Failure to comply with regulations concerning maintenance of the health of our military personnel can lead to greater incidences of sickness, outbreaks of disease, accidents and injuries. Analysis shows that the occurrence and spread of most infectious and a number of other diseases among military personnel is due first and foremost to deficiencies in the material, personnel-services and medical support they receive and to failure to observe the rules of hygiene.

The medical services of our units [chast'] and formations [soyedineniye] do a great deal in the way of preventing diseases, improving the sanitary conditions under which military duties have to be performed and in which our soldiers live and of monitoring compliance with regulations governing sanitation and hygiene. It relies in this effort on the day-to-day assistance of our command and political personnel.

One of our most important effort of late has been that involved in attempting to raise the level of military medical service performance. Attention is most justifiably paid the military medical service because it is right there in his unit that a sick soldier will first encounter a representative of the medical service, and it will be upon the success of this encounter that the outcome of his sickness greatly depends. Prompt and proper diagnosis and effective therapy begun in a timely manner will make it possible to restore the patient to his former fighting efficiency and return him to duty with his unit in the shortest possible period of time.

This, however, requires that the military physician have the necessary knowledge and dispose of an extensive arsenal of the latest in therapeutic and diagnostic means and methods. We are trying to expand to the greatest possible extent the range of medical assistance we render our personnel directly within the organizations and as much as possible to make this the center of gravity of our efforts with respect to diagnosis and treatment. Continuous attention is being devoted to raising the professional level of our military physicians, increasing their knowledge and skills and to helping them stay abreast of and master the latest advances in medical science and practice.

[Question] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "More Steps toward Better Public Health" outlines ways to improve the organization of medical services for the Soviet people. This pertains to our people in the armed forces as well, of course. Tell us about what is being done for our military personnel as far as the steps now being taken to solve this problem are concerned.

[Answer] The Communist Party sees the provision of health care for the Soviet people as one of the most important of social tasks. The years of Soviet power have seen national public health evolve into a major branch of the nation economy with an extensive network of medical institutions and an army of medical personnel more than six million strong. As was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, our disease prevention efforts have become more effective, we have improved our system of specialized health care and we have created a cardiological service. We have considerably strengthened the technical base of our public health system. All this has helped us further reduce morbidity levels, improve the health of the Soviet people and extend the active life span.

The successes we have achieved in the general public health field have created favorable preconditions for further improvement of the medical support we provide the Armed Forces. Recent years have seen improvement in the material-technical base of the armed forces medical service. We have built dozens of modern new hospitals, polyclinics, infirmaries and medical aid stations. The medical service is being provided with the newest in equipment developed on the basis of the latest advances in science and technology. We are also seeing improvements in the areas of diagnosis, therapy and preventive care.

New prospects for development in the Soviet public health field, to include the health of our armed forces, have been outlined in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree adopted last year, "More Steps toward Better Public Health." Taking account of the key provisions of this decree, the Armed Forces have developed an integrated, long-term program to improve and maintain the health of armed forces personnel. It gives a great deal of attention to the need to increase the effectiveness of the preventive measures we undertake within the armed forces and to the development and introduction of methods of early detection and prevention of the most common diseases.

Much is being done to improve the organization and quality of our dispensary services—this most important method of providing our personnel with medical support. Dispensary observation permits detection of early forms of diseases and the initiation of effective measures to treat them. Now under continuous medical observation we have virtually all service members suffering from acute diseases (infectious hepatitis, intestinal infections, angina etc.) or who have one abnormality or another in the state of their health. By taking the proper therapeutic and health-improvement measures we can help these individuals recover completely.

We are also seeing improvement in the fields of diagnosis and treatment. On the basis of long-term prognostication we have developed and are introducing new and highly effective methods of diagnosis and treatment into our practice. Our medical aid stations, infirmaries, medical battalions and hospitals are equipped with the modern instruments and equipment. The armed forces now dispose of everything necessary for full examination and treatment of service members at a level measuring up to the latest advances in medical science and practice both directly at medical aid stations within their unit and aboard their ships and in our military hospitals and polyclinics.

The efforts of our medical personnel are yielding positive results. These results can be seen first of all in figures characterizing the health of armed forces personnel. The past five years have seen overall morbidity within the

Armed Forces drop 17.5 per cent, work losses 7 per cent and medical discharges 31 per cent. Morbidity is down in all major disease groups. Figures on the health of our military personnel are now showing it to be the best it has been during the entire postwar period.

At the same time, however, we cannot let ourselves think that the medical service faces no unresolved problems. We are disturbed, for example, by the inadequate effectiveness of the health-improvement and preventive measures being conducted in some of our garrisons and on some posts. Health inspections of conditions under which our personnel perform their duties, living conditions, mess facilities, water supplies, bathing and washing facilities and housing areas have yet to achieve desired levels of effectiveness as well. There are, unfortunately, also instances in which the medical service does not meet with the required understanding and practical assistance on the part of other rear services in efforts to remedy deficiencies in the personal services and facilities provided our personnel. We are also encountering disappointing instances of inattentiveness and rudeness toward patients on the part of some medical service personnel.

The medical service is focusing in on all these problems, and we are taking steps to solve them as quickly as possible and to remedy outstanding deficiencies.

[Question] The name of a military medical man will mean a lot in the life of each and every member of the armed forces. They will take pride in who it is that comes to their aid in a difficult moment or who remembers them with a kind word, and they will frequently remember these people all their lives. It is a great challenge to gain this kind of authority. What would you point to as the most important aspect of the medical man's work in the armed forces?

[Answer] Before singling out what I would consider the key qualities the military physician must have I would like to call our attention to the fact that our profession imposes exceptionally high requirements on everybody in it. And these requirements encompass not merely their professional qualities, but to no less a degree their moral and ethical qualities and morale as well. It is no coincidence that the oath a physician takes summarizes the demands society makes upon the physician as well as the obligations the physician himself assumes. Now to respond to your question specifically, I would put professional competence at the top of the list. When he comes to the physician a patient is placing his most important asset in his hands, that is, his health. And it will be only by bringing to bear his professional skills, the full range of his knowledge in breadth and depth, his powers of observation and his fund of personal practical experience that the physician can solve the diagnostic and therapeutic problems involved in the case. Now as far as practicing in the Armed Forces is concerned, the high level of professional training the military physician undergoes and knowledge of the unique features of both the operational and personal aspects of military life together constitute the basis of any successful effort to preserve and improve the health of our armed forces personnel and to maintain them in a high state of fighting efficiency.

Now I should say something in particular about the military physician as the figure carrying the full authority of the medical service in the most forward positions, so to speak. What he does essentially is organize and then carry out an entire program of health-improvement, preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic

measures within a unit. The unit command will see in him a highly skilled assistant in solving a great many problems associated with various aspects of troop combat training activities and the daily lives and needs of their men....

And then there's one other quality which is inseparably connected with the figure of the physician. This is humaneness, compassion. In both peacetime and on the battlefield the physician relieves suffering, heals and saves lives. In the course of his everyday work and in his contacts with people he must be attentive, sensitive, congenial and tactful; he must be able to cultivate positive attitudes toward himself on the part of his patients, inspire their confidence and persuade them when necessary to express themselves frankly. Without these qualities he cannot be, and will not be, a true physician.

[Question] Fedor Ivanovich, military medical science has achieved a lot in a number of different fields of knowledge about the human organism and in the way of treating different diseases. Could you tell us something, even if briefly, about these accomplishments?

[Answer] Research on many scientific problems is being undertaken jointly by civilian and military scientists. There are, of course, certain problems which relate to the specific nature of military medical support tasks and the particularities of the activities engaged in by personnel in the various services of the Armed Forces and the branches of these services. Our military-medical scientific institutes are engaged in studies and research in these areas. The Order of Lenin, Red Banner Academy of Military Medicine imeni S. M. Kirov, the oldest in the country, is the center of our scientific effort in the field of military medicine. In addition to training highly skilled military physicians, the academy also makes an important contribution to the advancement of military medical science. Our military medical scientists have performed the great service of making it possible for today's military health care-delivery personnel to dispose of the latest in highly effective methods of preventing, diagnosing and treating diseases as well as in apparatus and equipment.

There is much we could also say about the development and introduction into the everyday practice of the military institutions in which we administer treatments of such complex, highly informative diagnostic methods as computerized tomography, ultrasonic diagnostics, infrared imaging, a number of new methods in the field of radioimmune diagnostics, about the treatment of serious diseases employing the methods of microsurgery, gravitation surgery, laser therapy, magnetotherapy etc.

It would, however, be more important to call attention to the close links between military medical science and practice, the continuous effort to take account of the needs of the troops, to the way our scientists are concentrating their attention and efforts on the questions and problems which are most urgent from the point of view of our troops and whose solution will result directly in improvement in their health and increased combat efficiency. It is for precisely this reason that advances in military-medical science are helping raise the level and increase the efficiency of the military medical support we can provide. It would be difficult to overstate the importance of the Great Patriotic War for the development of military field surgery, military field therapy and military epidemiology and for solution of organizational problems involved in the delivery of military medical support. Military medical specialists are carefully preserving this experience and reevaluating and reinterpreting it from present-day points of view.

[Question] As a rule, our young soldiers and seamen are strong people in good physical condition, but they should all be aware of the fact that their health is in their hands. Some young people, it is true, forget this and then they pay dearly. What advice would you like to give our army's young people?

[Answer] A person's health is one of his priceless assets; it is one of the most important components of our social wealth as well. So it is the duty of each of us to take a prudent, intelligent approach toward taking care of it. Our soldiers and seamen are indeed for the most part in excellent health. They are in good condition, they are tough, and they easily endure considerable physical stress; it is frequently the case that will go their entire period of service without turning up at a medical center except for medical examinations. I would nevertheless advise these strong, healthy young people to begin right now, today, to take care of their health, to cultivate a concern for it, so they will be able to stave off the effects of old age as long as possible and avoid a variety of medical problems. And there is a tried and true course toward this objective—a healthful way of living. Cultivate in your younger years and then keep up throughout your life the habit, the need, to be actively involved in some kind of work, to engage in physical exercise and activity, sports activities; plan your daily routine, your activities, eating and rest intelligently; don't tax your health with harmful habits like smoking or using alcohol—that is, lay a firm foundation now so you will be able to keep the good health you enjoy today for a long time to come.

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ARMED FORCES

SUCCESSSES REPORTED ON MILITARY FARM

Moscow ZNAMENOSSETS in Russian No 5, May 83 p 20

[Article by Senior Warrant Officer I. Brikmans, chief of unit food service, Red Banner Baltic Military District: "Warrant Officer Akhadov's Farm, The Food Program—A National Effort"]

[Article] We were all glad to hear the news, but none more delighted, and quite rightly so, than Warrant Officer Ibadulla Gudratovich Akhadov, administrative platoon leader. According to figures on last year's performance, the unit's [chast'] subsidiary farm, which he runs as an additional job responsibility, has been recognized as one of the best in the district. And this despite the demands of an intensive combat training program and having continually to out on exercise.

We produced 9432 kilograms of meat, 1200 kilograms of green onions, 432 kilograms of cucumbers and 300 kilograms of dill and parsley. We have a hog house for 150 hogs, a dairy barn for 10 head of cattle and a hothouse with 120 square meters of usable space.

Success obligates one not only to strive for even greater achievement, but also to put out the word about the people who work our subsidiary farm and to share their experience. I will begin by reminding the reader of the commonplace truth that the outcome of any undertaking will hinge on how well you select the people who are supposed to do the job. Commonplace though this truth is, you can nevertheless very frequently find it being totally ignored. Here in our unit, for example, nobody would ever think of putting the farm into the hands of just anybody who might come along or of sending out to one of our operations or hot houses a warrant officer who was not already performing his primary responsibilities in the desired manner, somebody who was not familiar with agricultural operations or soldiers who were being punished.

I myself am a food merchandising specialist by profession; without taking any time off from active duty I completed the course of work with the Correspondence Institute of Soviet Trade in 1972. Warrant Officer Akhadov is an agronomist by specialty; he has completed a course of work at an agricultural technical school. And our swineherds, or more appropriately, our people who specialize in this area are selected from among agricultural technical school graduates. One of these, for example, is Private V. Shidlauskas, who by civilian profession is a veterinary feldsher.

What should we say now about Warrant Officer Akhadov? This administrative platoon leader is an excellent organizer and a careful and demanding leader and teacher to his men, among whom he enjoys unquestioned authority. He knows how to both ask and demand. He is attached to the farm here to the point of self-sacrifice. Duty days, holidays, any day will find him in the unit, out with a particular farm operation or in a hot house. He is a man of principle, initiative and consistency.

The warrant officer's primary concern on the farm here is to insure reliable supplies of feed. Food scraps cover roughly half of the farm's requirement. We get the rest from our own field. Each year it provides us with some 30-32 tons of feed potatoes and 25-30 tons of beets; we also prepare 20-25 tons of hay, 15-18 tons of silage and 2-3 tons of hay meal. During the summer we cut fresh grass from land we can't cultivate. Back around spring, when feed is still poor in vitamins, we cut young branches off pine trees, chop them up and feed them to our cattle as well....

What I find very attractive in Ibadulla Gudratovich is this valuable combination of practicality and an urge to innovation and improvement. One time during a fall season, when we had an intensive hog-fattening program under way and we were having to work particularly hard to wash and cook potatoes, we found ourselves completely at the end of our tether.

"Comrade senior warrant officer," Akhadov said to me at that point, "What if we were to put some burners under the boilers from our old mobile kitchens outside and use them?"

I liked the idea. So we tried it—and it turned out that we were able to cook up twice as many potatoes in the same length of time as before.

Akhadov and I have also worked together on a very important breeding program. The swine and cattle on our farm are now purebred. The pigs are Landrace, the cows and young bulls Latvian Browns.

Warrant Officer Akhadov is a zealous organizer of programs to prevent animal diseases. Under his direction our veterinarian-swineherd, Private Vitautas Shidlauskas, gives the pigs and cattle all necessary vitamins, medicines, gives them injections, in short, he does everything called for by the recommendations of veterinary science (except administer the regularly scheduled inoculations).

Now here's another characteristic example of the practical approach to a problem. We're still in no position to renovate our hog house and farm, so as to be able to enlarge and improve it. Warrant Officer Akhadov and I weighed our possibilities and enlisted the support of the command. We decided to make as many improvements as we could with the least amount of construction work. We were able, for example, to add a new feed-preparation facility on to an existing wall in the middle of the hog house. We used the space available in the old one to enlarge the hog house. We are now feeding 40 pigs in there.

So have we benefitted doubly from these changes? No, we've improved things three ways. It occurred to me at one point that during the summer, after all the livestock had been moved out to pasture, we could raise broilers in the old feed-preparation facility. I explained all this to the "farm boss." We got together and began to work out our calculations and see how it might all be done.

"So how are we going to manage, will we be able to handle it, Ibadulla Gudratovich?" I ask.

He had already gotten the message and declared enthusiastically:
"We have to manage!"

We got the support of our command, and after careful preparation we were able to install two brooders (units providing local heat for young chicks) in the old feed-preparation facility. So now over the course of a summer we raise two generations of 1000 broilers each weighing an average of 1600 g, which almost half a kilo more than 1st category.

I am once again about to remind the reader that it is our people who are the critical factors in our operation. I speak frequently of their attitude toward their responsibilities, which in their case come on top of their combat and political training. But I particularly recall the following incident. A sow died one time only a couple of days after farrowing. She left ten healthy baby pigs. What to do? Our warrant officer took off to find Private Shidlauskas, but he was already there.

"Vitautas, my man, you've got to get us out of this!"

The soldier recalled everything they had taught him in technical school.... We immediately had him brought some baby bottles with nipples. So this soldier-veterinarian-feldsher set about trying to save the little pigs. And he did in fact fatten them up, saving them from what would have been an inevitable death!

We had a similar problem with some baby chicks one time. It was during the summer and temperatures were reaching 35. Chicks almost never survive temperatures like this. We got everyone to pitch in. Nobody had to be persuaded to help. Somebody ran the weakest out into the pen for air, someone else cooled down the wall by sprinkling it with a hose, yet another installed a fan in the little window.... And here once again was Akhadov, inspiring everyone by his own personal example, encouraging them with a good word here and there.

You ought to see Akhadov's farm. The livestock is always well fed and tended. Everything is clean and in order. Now have a look in the room fixed up for the people who work here. Everything has been arranged so that after work is done and they have a hot shower they can get a good rest, relax, listen to the radio, read a book or the latest newspapers and magazines. The command sets aside extra rations for the personnel here every day—milk, canned goods, lard. Come the holidays they receive gifts—oranges, apples, pastry.... They are supplied with all the special work clothes and footwear they need as well as replacement uniforms. Above all, they receive special incentive awards as well. Warrant Officer Akhadov, for example, recently received a cash award, Private Shidlauskas a Selga radio and Private Tsirulis was granted a short leave.

Warrant Officer Akhadov now has more plans for the future. By making better use of still untapped potential for improvement it has been resolved this year to produce 10 more tons of meat, 2 more tons of green onions, another half ton of hot house greens and almost another ton of hot house cucumbers.

The meat, greens and vegetables from our subsidiary farm are helping us improve and vary our soldiers' diet, cut consumption from state food sources and, consequently, implement the Food Program the party has outlined.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

MILITARY AIDS, ACTIVITIES FOR TEACHING GEORGIANS RUSSIAN

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 22 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by I. Krasko, inspector for NVP(initial military training) of the State Committee of the Georgian SSR for Vocational and Technical Education: "The Language of Fraternity"]

[Text] The populations of many Union republics are multi-national. In many vocational and technical schools the training is conducted in the national language. The students also study the Russian language, which has become the language of international communication among the fraternal peoples of the USSR. A good knowledge of Russian is especially important to the young people who will be serving in the Armed Forces of the USSR.

I would like to briefly describe our experience in the teaching of the Russian language in Georgia's vocational and technical schools.

Initial military training classes are conducted in the Russian language in our republic, as they are in the other republics. Public Olympiads in the Russian language have been conducted since 1981 for purposes of summarizing and disseminating progressive experience. A "Russian Language Day" has been instituted in the schools.

The Russian language laboratories at most of the schools have tape recorders and language tapes, other technical equipment and visual aids in the Russian language. A great deal of attention is also devoted to setting up military rooms, museums, rooms and nooks of combat and labor glory for the initial military training.

Papers written on various areas of the initial military training in the process of that training also help the students to perfect their knowledge of the Russian language. The children also write compositions on military-patriotic subjects and are drilled in the pronunciation of difficult military terms. Quizzes and olympiads in initial military training are held. These and other measures carried out by the Russian language instructors jointly with the military instructors are producing perceptible results.

We have issued a special aid, by means of which the students learn the initial material and simultaneously improve their knowledge of Russian.

The Russian language laboratories have posters with breakdowns of sub-machine guns and grenades and illustrating different aspects of civil defense, as well as small displays describing military feats. This material is in Russian. The study of physics, chemistry, history and biology is also linked with the study of Russian.

At the beginning of the training year the military instructors talk with the first-year students and learn which of them have a poor knowledge of Russian. When the sections are made up these students are put into sections with students who know Russian well. They also sit together in the military study room.

When new material is presented, words appearing for the first time are repeated over and over and translated into the national language. In addition to keeping notes in their initial military training notebook, the military instructors require that each student have a notebook for words rarely encountered, along with their translations. In the classes those people who have a poor knowledge of Russian are called upon to take an active part in the work.

Homework is also assigned. The students summarize certain terms, draw the parts of weapons and write down their names and learn a number of words from military terminology.

The Komsomol "Orlenok" Games, with their competitions for knowledge of the history of the Armed Forces of the USSR and the combat path they have traveled, the parts of the weapons and other matters are a good means of promoting the mastery of the Russian language. They are conducted in Russian. Everyone pulls for his own team and tries not to let his comrades down, and for this purpose they all try to learn the Russian language as well as possible. The same can be said of the universities of the future fightingman, which function at 32 vocational and technical schools, and of the training in technical groups, readers' conferences and evenings of questions and answers on military subjects.

The 3-day field exercises conducted primarily at joint, interscholastic sports camps are very helpful with respect to learning the language. Special classes are set up for graduates expressing a desire to enter a military school.

A great deal has been done, but we can do more. In the interest of preparing the youth to serve in the ranks of the Armed Forces we must further perfect the initial military training and the study of the Russian language.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

HIGH TURNOVER RATE FOR DOSAAF INSTRUCTORS

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 17 Jul 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Mentor's Great Duty"]

[Excerpts] Many good things can also be said about the instructors and masters of production training at the DOSAAF schools. They are expected to provide concrete academic assistance for the young people preparing to become defenders of the homeland. For the draftee these mentors must be skillful indoctrinators, active agents of party policy and experts in their field. They are required to establish the moral principles of communism in the youth with their personal lives and their work.

We have made some marked advances in this area in recent years. People with a higher specialized education and reserve officers with a good knowledge of their field and good skills in training and indoctrinating the draftees have become instructors. The defense Society's committees in many republics, krays and oblasts show genuine concern for the political and methodological improvement of the instructors and masters. This is making it possible to inseparably link the training and indoctrination of the future fightingmen.

The problem of preparing skilled cadres is still an acutely important item on our agenda. In a number of our oblasts the teaching staffs in the educational organizations are only 70-80 percent filled, and personnel turnover is as high as 40 percent, especially among the masters of production driver training. Certain Society committees take a formal approach to the training of instructors. In Tyumen and Vladimir oblasts, for example, materials for the assemblies on methods are poorly prepared, with nothing to say to the students and nothing to teach them. Formalism is also manifested in the fact that the traditional assemblies on training methods are conducted not before the academic year begins but after the classes are underway.

Unfortunately, we still encounter instructors and masters not worthy of the important title of mentors of the youth. Some of them grossly violate discipline and commit immoral acts. Although there are few such cases, they attest to major failings in the selection and the indoctrination of the instructors.

It is the task of the committees at all levels in their work with the cadres of instructors and masters to steadfastly adhere to the Leninist principles, to

strive to see that politically mature and competent people, people with initiative, organizational abilities and a sense of the new are in the crucial sectors in the training of the youth to serve in the Armed Forces of the USSR. We must combine constant concern for the teaching personnel with great demandingness of them.

11499

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

ACTIONS TAKEN TO CURB MISUSE OF DOSAAF FUNDS

Central Auditing Commission Reviews Progress

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 24 Jul 83 p 3

[Article: "In the Central Auditing Commission of the USSR DOSAAF"]

[Text] There has been a meeting of the Central Auditing Commission of the USSR DOSAAF. Commission chairman G. Tomilin presented a report on its work in 1983 in light of decisions coming out of the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress.

He reported that all of the planned audits and inspections have been carried out in the designated times. Eight documentary audits of the financial and management work of three DOSAAF enterprises, four central clubs and the management subdivision of the Central Committee of the USSR DOSAAF have been conducted in 1983.

The handling of letters was examined in the directorates and sections of the Central Committee of the USSR DOSAAF and in the editorial office of the magazine RADIO.

The audits conducted helped to improve the financial and management work of DOSAAF organizations and enterprises under central jurisdiction. Those in charge in the bookkeeping system have taken a more serious attitude toward the use of materials, labor and financial resources, and responsibility has been increased for the observance of financial and organizational discipline and for the conservation of public property. DOSAAF enterprises have enhanced their conservation and thrift and have taken steps to improve product quality and eliminate losses. The funds spent by the central DOSAAF clubs were within the limits of the estimate allocations.

Along with the audits the leaders, financial workers and accountants were helped to eliminate deficiencies and infractions in the production and the financial and management work of the enterprises and central clubs. The results of each audit together with conclusions and recommendations were brought up for discussion by the Central Committee of the USSR DOSAAF, and appropriate decisions were adopted.

It was also pointed out at the commission meeting that the demands made by the normative documents for conducting the savings and banking operations are still

not being completely observed in all cases, that in some places proper attention is not being given to the observance of labor laws and the established procedure for recording and writing off materials and supplies has been violated. Mismanagement, breaches of savings, financial and organizational discipline have occurred and there have been instances of additional wages being paid without justification in the Central Automobile and Motorcycle Club, the Central Parachute and Flying Club and the Central Trade and Supply Base.

The report and the speeches also noted shortcomings in the commission's performance. Some of the audits were not thorough enough and little attention was given to verifying the bookkeeping, matters pertaining to the labor laws and the proper application of normative documents on the payment of bonuses and additional wages. The economic planning work was not studied adequately and the production technology, product quality and the actual consumption of raw and processed materials were not satisfactorily verified at the enterprises. The fulfillment of suggestions based on the audit results is not yet being adequately monitored. All of this has reduced the effectiveness of the inspections.

Suggestions were made at the commission meeting for improving the forms and methods employed in the auditing work, for enhancing its quality and effectiveness. Following the instructions issued at the 26th party congress and the November 1982 and the June 1983 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee on the all-round conservation of resources, on thrift and the protection of socialist property, as well as the demands set forth at the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress with respect to improving control and auditing work, the commission outlined steps to improve its practical work.

The resolution noted the need for a principled and uncompromising attitude toward breaches of state, financial and organizational discipline, mismanagement and waste. It demanded that matters of labor and wages, the legality and the correctness of monetary and managements operations and the protection and utilization of public property be thoroughly and extensively verified during the audits.

The meeting also considered and approved the work plan for the Central Audit Commission of the USSR DOSAAF for 1984.

Hero of the Soviet Union, Fleet Admiral G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the Central Committee of the USSR DOSAAF, A.I. Golyakov, department head in a section of the Central Committee of the USSR DOSAAF, directorate chiefs in the Central Committee of the USSR DOSAAF B.P. Morozov and I.R. Bsydenov and other responsible workers of the Central Committee of the USSR DOSAAF participated in the meeting of the Central Auditing Commission of the USSR DOSAAF.

Rules Changed for Auditing Commission

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 13 Jul 83 p 2

[Article: "The Auditing commissions"]

[Excerpts] The Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee recently approved a new statute on the auditing commissions of primary, rayon, city, okrug, oblast,

kray and republic organizations of the USSR DOSAAF. In accordance with decisions coming out of the 9th All-Union Congress of the USSR DOSAAF and the Charter, it defines the goals and the tasks, the rights and duties of the auditing commissions as agencies of public control and the procedure governing their election and their functioning.

Members of the auditing commissions, the Charter states, may not be members of a corresponding committee of the Society. Nor may Society members who occupy administrative or management positions in the given DOSAAF committee be elected to the auditing commission. This underscores the strict independence of each public controller and makes possible an objective and principled approach to the auditing and inspection work.

Each auditing commission is required to see the job through to its logical conclusion. That is, it makes recommendations and suggestions to the corresponding committee, assigns it tasks for improving the financial and management work and strives for the implementation of specific steps to correct shortcomings. The work of the auditing commissions for the primary DOSAAF organization of the Moscow Automotive Plant imeni I.A. Likhachev, which is headed by veteran finance worker V. Dagayeva, deserves our attention in this respect. This commission works persistently and attempts to achieve maximum benefit to the job by working steadfastly toward the fulfillment of well-based recommendations for eliminating not only the shortcomings but also the factors giving rise to them.

It is very important to the overall job for the auditing commission to constantly coordinate its work with the DOSAAF committee. For this reason the Charter recommends that commission members be invited to participate in the committee meetings.

The monitoring of letters, complaints and requests, to see that they are handled promptly and correctly, as well as the manner in which visitors are received in the DOSAAF committee organization, is an important part of the work of the auditing commissions. This is especially stressed in the Charter.

Auditing is honorable and responsible work. It is also extremely demanding and is far from easy. The auditing commissions, which are expected to combat misuse of funds and embezzlement and to resolutely eliminate mismanagement, waste and extravagances, exert an active influence with respect to improving the defense Society's economic, financial and management work. The activists elected to the public control bodies are directed to do this by the section "The Auditing Commissions" in the Charter of the USSR DOSAAF.

Auditing Course for Accountants

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 13 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by M. Borisov: "The Training of Financial Workers"]

[Text] A zonal, 3-day training methods assembly has been held in Riga for the chiefs of accounting and control and auditing sections of Union republic DOSAAF central

committees, kray and oblast DOSAAF committees of the Russian Federation. It discussed the conservation and efficient use of DOSAAF material, financial and labor resources in light of demands set at the 26th party congress, the June 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 9th All-Union congress of the defense Society.

A report, "The Results of the Financial and Management Work of the USSR DOSAAF for 1982 and Tasks Aimed at Enhancing Effectiveness in the Use of Material and Financial Resources and the Implementation of Control Over Their Safekeeping in Light of Demands Set at the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress," was presented by D. Tsydenov, chief of the Accounting, Bookkeeping and Financial Control Directorate of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee. B. Morozov, chief of the Financial Planning Directorate of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, presented a thorough report on the state of financial planning in the DOSAAF committees and training organizations and on ways to improve it.

Reports were also delivered on the main demands set for the bookkeeping and accounting and on the state of control auditing work in the Society.

The assembly discussed matters pertaining to wages for workers in the DOSAAF organizations and committees, and other subjects. There was an exchange of work experience.

Problem of Membership Dues Discussed

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 6 Jul 83 p 3

[Article: "The Society's Monetary Means"]

[Text] The 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress demanded that the committees, the leaders of production enterprises, training and sports organizations persistently strengthen the financial situation at all levels of the defense Society, improve the financial planning, make efficient decisions on financial and management matters and strive to enhance economic effectiveness in the work of economically accountable enterprises and organizations. We must regard conservation and the thrifty handling of socialist property as an extremely important condition for the successful fulfillment of our assigned tasks.

In connection with this, changes have been made in a number of articles in the Charter on financial and management matters. Sources of financial support for the USSR DOSAAF and the procedure for spending Society funds have been defined.

The Charter states that the USSR DOSAAF receives its financial support in the form of dues paid the Society's members and members of the DOSAAF clubs, as well as the income from the publishing and economically accountable activities of production enterprises, workshops, repair and construction, trade and supply, educational, sports and other organizations, clubs and transportation services. Income is also derived from DOSAAF lotteries and sports activities for which an admission fee is charged, as well as monetary contributions by trade union, sports and other organizations concerned with the development of DOSAAF work.

In recent years many Union republic DOSAAF central committees, kray and oblast committees of the Society have been successfully implementing the basic requirements set forth in the Charter with respect to increasing Society ranks and are fulfilling control assignments for membership dues. This work is being performed most purposively in DOSAAF organizations of the Ukrainian and Uzbek SSRs, Krasnodar Kray, the Tatar ASSR, the city of Moscow; Moscow, Bryansk, Rostov, Kuybyshev, Omsk, Volgograd and other oblasts.

Some kray and oblast committees have shortcomings in their organizational work performed to build up the Society's ranks, however. In 1982 the control assignments for membership dues were not fulfilled by the Maritime Kray, the Komi, Chechen-Ingush, Vladimir, Kalinin, Sakhalin and Chita oblast DOSAAF committees.

The timely payment of membership dues is an important indicator of the Society member's discipline and the state of mass organizational work in the primary organizations.

The Charter states that DOSAAF members pay annual dues of 30 kopecks. Students at general educational schools, secondary special educational institutions, vocational and technical schools pay 10 kopecks per year. New DOSAAF members pay an entrance fee of 10 kopecks and the cost of the membership card.

Children living in children's homes and students at boarding schools with no source of income are exempted from the payment of entrance dues and the cost of the membership card.

The procedure for becoming a member of the Society and for collecting the membership dues is explained in detail in the Instructions on the Procedure for Issuing Membership Cards and Collecting Dues in DOSAAF Organizations, which were approved on 30 June 1977 by the Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee.

In accordance with these instructions 30 percent of the membership dues remains at the disposal of the primary organizations, including those with the status of a rayon DOSAAF committee; 15 percent is retained by the city or rayon committees; the kray and oblast committees retain 40 percent; the DOSAAF central committees of Union republics with oblast subdivisions keep 15 percent and those with no such subdivisions retain 55 percent of the dues.

The entrance fees paid by Society members remain at the disposal of the primary organizations, and dues collected from DOSAAF club members are kept by the club and spent on the acquisition and repair of training and sports equipment and to cover the cost of mass defense work according to an estimate approved by the club council.

The new edition of the Charter does not contain the provision that membership dues paid by the Society members in excess of the plan figures remain at the disposal of rayon and city DOSAAF committees.

The rayon (or city) DOSAAF committees have been granted authority, with the agreement of the primary organizations, to combine deductions from the membership

dues for the purpose of creating a common material base and conducting mass defense work in those organizations. The total amount of these deductions is considerable. In 1982, for example, 30 percent of the deductions from membership dues, which remained in the primary DOSAAF organizations, amounted to 6.7 million rubles.

The Charter has precisely defined the principle that the Society's funds are spent in accordance with financial plans (estimates) approved by the established procedure for the performance of mass defense work, the construction of buildings and installations and their equipment, the acquisition, repair and operation of technical equipment and supplies, for the upkeep of DOSAAF committees and organizations, as well as for rewarding Society activists and for other measures carried out in accordance with the present Charter and with the current laws.

All of the defense Society's committees and organizations are required to precisely adhere to the regulations on funds contained in the Charter, to enlarge sources of income, make effective use of material and financial resources and perfect the control and auditing work.

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MILITARY SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES

RIGA HIGHER MILITARY POLITICAL SCHOOL PROFILED

Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN in Russian No 11, Jun 83 (signed to press 16 May 83) p 9

[Article by Major General V. Mikhaylov, commandant of the Riga Red Banner Higher Military Political School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union S. S. Biryuzov: "The Generations Pass the Torch"]

[Text] The students stood frozen in their ranks. On the right flank the school colors resplendent with their Order of the Red Banner. In the flash of its red we see reflected the blood our comrades-in-arms have shed over the fiery years of the Great Patriotic War and the gleam of their Gold Stars, their orders, their medals. The cloth flutters in the wind, and in the rustle the students can catch the sound of the first salvos from the batteries at Sevastopol' on October 6, 1941, the victory salute in 1945....

Two years ago the school celebrated its 50th anniversary. It can look back on a gloriously heroic history. And this history preserves the dramatic heroic deeds performed by its graduates.

At the end of October 1941—the school had by that time been relocated at Sevastopol' where it was training coastal artillerymen—a student battalion went into action in the defense of the main base of the Black Sea Fleet. The Soviet writer Leonid Sobolev has described how these students fought in his short piece "Dorogami pobedy" [Victory Road]: "On a cool October morning I watch these young men in their jackets and peakless caps in action on the hills here, students from the coastal defense school, every one a member of the Komsomol. Leading the others, they were the first to hurl themselves against the avalanche of enemy forces which had now rolled down from Perekop to Sevastopol' and stopped the iron thrust of his tanks and vehicles."

The school's officers and students would cover hundreds of front-line kilometers before the war was over. The defense of the Crimea and the Caucasus, the battles for the Donbass and Odessa, Novorossiysk, Leningrad and Tallin, the Soviet Arctic and the islands of the Moon Sound archipelago, the fighting in East Prussia and the assault on Berlin—this is where the fighting took them. Many of them were awarded orders and medals for their heroic military feats. Six earned the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

January 22, 1944 saw a brilliant page added to the school's history. For exemplary performance in the accomplishment of command tasks the school was on that day awarded the Order of the Red Banner.

Because of new tasks then to be accomplished, the school became a higher school, and subsequently, in 1977, it began to turn out political personnel. School graduates invariably come to enjoy great and lasting authority in the organizations where they are assigned.

The list of our graduates honored with government awards grows longer with each passing year. Engraved in our memory forever will be the figures of two of our 1969 graduates, officers E. Isayev and Ye. Grivans, who gave their lives to save those of their men.

To become a political officer is the dream of many young men completing their secondary school work and of soldiers and NCOs in the process of serving out their basic enlistment. Each year brings the school's military family a new group of young men who have decided to devote their lives to the army. The path they must follow from student to officer, however, is not an easy one. For the fact is that everything these men will have to deal with in their assignments after they graduate requires serious preparation and thorough, comprehensive knowledge. They will acquire all this during their years in training.

On the staff here at the school are a great team of highly qualified academic specialists. It includes over one hundred members with doctorates and candidate degrees in the sciences, professors and docents. More than ten of them have been recognized by the Latvian SSR as honored figures in science and culture. Making an important contribution to the preparation of our future political officers are V. Alekseyev, S. Kozlov, N. Shaykin, V. Pleshkov, G. Volkova, N. Golovkina and other instructors. They are making extensive use of the most effective pedagogical methods and widely employing a variety of training equipment in their instruction. The various departments are boldly introducing game and problem methods of instruction into their programs.

All this is exercising a beneficial influence upon the quality of the training we provide our future officers. Almost one-third of the students here are now earning "excellent" ratings during their training. Named scholarship holders Senior Sergeant F. Mozyrko, Sergeant A. Korotkov and Cadet V. Sinitsyn are among these. They stand as examples to be emulated for their fellow service members.

The subunit commanded by Major A. Naumenko has achieved great success in socialist competition. It has earned "excellent" ratings for two years running now. For the skill and proficiency he has demonstrated in working with his students this officer has been awarded the "For Military Merit" medal.

The school here disposes of good training materials, equipment and facilities. Credit for this is due its entire organization. Inventors and rationalizers have played a particularly important role in providing the school with these things. Officers V. Nikulin, V. Lyublinskiy, A. Nesterov, V. Bezzakinnyy and others have proven themselves true innovators.

The basis of the entire system by which we train our future officers consists in developing in them true ideological conviction, devotion to the ideals of communism and solid professional skills. During their years of training here students acquire the skills essential to effective party political work with personnel, master the use of the latest in combat equipment and basic tactics, become good small-arms marksmen, learn how to drive vehicles, study military regulations and manuals and perform guard duty.

Practical training with troop units, in the course of which our students reinforce the knowledge they have acquired in the classroom and develop practical experience in working with personnel, contributes to the most rapid development of future officers. Students become extensively involved in a wide range of studies. Study circles have been organized in all departments, and these carry on a vigorous program of activities. The projects go on to compete in interVUZ, republic and all-Union competition. The school has been awarded the USSR Ministry of Defense Certificate on the basis of ratings won in all-Union competition for student projects in the social sciences and the history of the Komsomol and the international youth movement.

We give a great deal of attention to cultural and educational activities for our students and the organization of interesting and beneficial leisure-time activities.

We set up regular meetings with party veterans, Heroes of the Soviet Union, Heroes of Socialist Labor and participants in the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars. The oral presentations "Passionate Revolutionaries," "International Panorama" and "Officer—An Heroic Profession" invariably meet with success.

The list of activities we organize for our students would also include our trips to local sites in Riga of revolutionary, military and labor significance and cultural field trips to museums and stage and motion picture theaters; and there is always something going on in our cultural lecture hall.

The school provides every opportunity for our students to improve their physical conditioning. Every one of our graduates holds at least a No. 2 ranking in one of the applied military sports; during his years here at the school they will also acquire solid skills in the organization of physical training programs. We pride ourselves in the fact that our staff includes eleven internationally ranked masters of sport, twenty-three USSR masters of sport and twelve candidates.

The school's library, stocked with literature in all fields of knowledge, is a true treasure. Its comfortable reading rooms have for many students become a favorite place to spend some leisure time. In a word, the school has created all the conditions necessary to insure that each student who leaves it can be a true officer, a highly skilled specialist and a well-educated political worker.

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MILITARY SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES

KURGAN HIGHER MILITARY-POLITICAL AVIATION SCHOOL PROFILED

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 5, May 83 (signed to press 8 Apr 83) p 10

[Article by student V. Morozov: "Guiding on the Commissars"]

[Text] Below we profile the Kurgan Higher Military-Political Aviation School.

I'm in only my second year of training, but I can already no longer imagine myself without my military uniform, my fellow students and the life we have here at our school. It is both interesting and varied; no day is like any other.

Party political work in the Armed Forces encompasses all spheres of the life and work of their members, so to be the right kind of political officer requires you also to be a well-developed, well-trained and prepared officer. All necessary conditions for this exist at the school; but to be quite truthful, they will not yield the desired results without your own efforts to improve yourself and to develop your willpower and ability to overcome difficulties right from the very first day of your life as a student.

I recall how a company, roused out on one of the winter nights for the first time by the "assembly" call, dashed out of its sleeping quarters in full field gear. A few minutes later it reached the snow-covered field. Students were foundering in the snowdrifts, stumbling into snowed-over holes, falling down, jumping back up again, forging on ahead. This short forced march was a tough one, toughest of all for those who hadn't attached any particular importance to physical training in school. And it might well be that they would simply have fallen behind had they not had near them students like A. Bondarovets and I. Zamyatin, who carried their rifles for them.

The company was able to reach its assigned destination on time without any "losses," but the ones who had had to be helped were ashamed to look into the eyes of their comrades. For the fact was that each of them would soon have to stand before his own subordinates as an example to be emulated in many areas, but here someone else had had to carry their weapons for them.

The students worked to make up for what they had neglected, not only taking physical training during the hours designated especially for it, but working out on their own time as well. They began a systematic program of daily workouts on the track, obstacle course, the parallel and horizontal bars and the

rings. During the first months of training, for example, V. Golovach couldn't do a single half giant circle, but now he can perform this check exercise with confidence. Then there's S. Kolosov, who had never run long distances before but who is now crossing the finish line in the cross-country together with the rest of his comrades. But the fact nevertheless is that those who participated in sports activities before coming to the school turn in the best results. Students S. Rassokha, A. Balyayev and S. Komogorov, for example, satisfied the military sports program requirements for the 1st class badge after only half a year of training.

I myself still look back with gratitude at the Zarnitsa and Orlenok military sports games, which early on provided me with the proper conditioning. Zarnitsa participants from my old School No 3 in Sterlitamak in the Bashkir ASSR came in first in city competition time after time, no easy thing, really. Some 30 schools in our city field their own army youth teams.

I often recall our old military instructor, Major (Reserve) V. Kostomarov, and how much love went into his teaching and his efforts to instill respect for the military in the youngsters in the introductory military training program. It was under the influence of Viktor Yakovlevich and the DOSAAF primary organization that many boys in our school began to turn their thoughts to military schools. Eight in my class, including me, had this dream. As early as the 9th grade I had firmly resolved to become an officer and began to give more attention to sports: I participated in track, skiing and shooting events. I didn't forget about the academic side of my preparation, of course, particularly mathematics, physics, literature and Russian, subjects I knew I would have to pass on school entrance tests.

...We future Air Force political officers know it's no easy thing to establish our authority with top-notch specialists who are on a first-name basis with our complex military hardware. We have to be able to live their organizational concerns and responsibilities; that is, we have not only to be sensitive psychologists who can find the right approach to take to people, but also to be able to become thoroughly conversant with what they "live and breathe." That's why we make a conscientious effort to master everything we're taught.

We study the designations, missions and organizational structure of the different branches of the Air Force; the basic principles governing the employment, control and basing of these components and the tactical-technical characteristics of the basic types of fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft of our own air force and of the aircraft and air defense systems of the major capitalist states. The school has modern lecture halls, training methods rooms and special-purpose auditoriums ("Aircraft Engine Design," "Aircraft Design," "Aircraft Materials Technology," etc.). Practical training is held at our training airfield, where we assemble and disassemble various components right on the aircraft and work on problems associated with the organization of party political work in connection with flight support activities. In our future assignments we will be responsible for insuring that combat training missions come off without any hitches and mastery of military weapons and equipment and, in general, doing everything necessary to reduce the periods of time required and the performance norms for bringing the organization to combat readiness.

Marxist-Leninist doctrine on war and the army, defense of the socialist fatherland, the fighting traditions of the USSR Armed Forces and problems in military education all play an important role in the training of first-rate officers. The training program comprises lectures and seminars. Here we study the most important points of the various topics covered with each one being thoroughly analyzed. Emphasis in our theoretical instruction is placed upon helping future political officers develop the abilities and habits essential to effective independent study and preparation, which in turn helps him achieve thorough and solid mastery of this knowledge and transform it into conviction. Study of such social sciences as Marxist-Leninist philosophy, political economy, scientific communism and the history of the CPSU, for example, also comprise a basic component of the training program.

We are taught to use both the spoken word and the pen. Each student is required to test himself in the roles of newssheet and radio magazine editor, agitator and political information specialist.

There is a unique type of weapon available within our Armed Forces, the impassioned word of the party. Always to be found in the very thick of the soldier masses, the political officer arms them with the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and instills in them a conviction of the rightness of the Leninist cause and a readiness to discharge fully their sacred duty to defend the socialist fatherland. I consider myself lucky to be a future political officer.

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